Understanding Islam

Ahmet Karamustafa uses reason and compassion to clarify what is misunderstood across and within cultures regarding Islam.
One of the greatest surgeons in American surgical history, Evarts A. Graham (above) worked with then-medical student Ernst Wynder, B.S.M. '50, M.D. '50, researching the idea that smoking could cause lung cancer; together they brought the issue to the world’s attention. Graham, the Bixby Professor of Surgery, performed experiments in the smoking laboratory, further exploring the relationship between smoke, cigarette tars, and cancer. Alumnus C. Barber Mueller, M.D. '42, who was Graham's last chief resident, has written a biography, *Evarts A. Graham: The Life, Lives, and Times of the Surgical Spirit of St. Louis*, paying tribute to Graham’s life and historic accomplishments; see page 22 for an excerpt.
2 Frontrunners
Short takes on WU's community of great minds and great ideas.

8 Lasting Lessons
Three alumni describe their favorite teachers.

10 Understanding Islam
Associate Professor Ahmet Karamustafa conveys a historian's sense of the diversity and depth of Islam as a religious and intellectual tradition, clarifying what is misunderstood across and within cultures.

14 Washington University at 150
University photographer David Kilper has created a visual record of Washington University, which will appear in the soon-to-be-published history book, *Beginning a Great Work: Washington University in St. Louis, 1853–2003*.

19 Investigating How Culture Impacts Health
Professor Wendy Auslander's interdisciplinary research identifies risk factors that affect the health of marginalized populations as well as creates interventions for preventing and managing disease.

22 The 'Surgical' Spirit of St. Louis
C. Barber Mueller, M.D. '42, has written a thoughtful biography of the late Evarts A. Graham, the Bixby Professor of Surgery and head of the Department of Surgery. A portion of Chapter 7, "The Pneumonectomy," is excerpted.

26 The Performance of a Lifetime
For 26 years, Ron Himes, B.S. '78, has been the producing director of the St. Louis Black Repertory Company, an influential theater company that stages productions from an African-American perspective.

29 An Agent of Change
Shirley Hendricks Perry, A.B. '50, has relished the many twists and turns of her varied career path, including working for the CIA, founding a school in Luxembourg City, and helping establish a Commission on the Status of Women.

32 My Washington
Norman Foster has parlayed a lifetime of finding creative, environmentally sound solutions for hazardous waste into support for the University and its students, among other important endeavors.

34 Alumni Activities
Marie Prange Oetting receives the 2003 Eliot Society "Search" Award; Gordon Philpott, M.D. '61, is serving as chair of the Alumni Board of Governors; and check out Reunion 2003!

38 ClassMates

48 Washington Spirit: Jeff Pike
A series spotlighting key faculty and staff who help make this great University run.
Forecasting Supreme Court Decisions

Many people try to predict outcomes of many things, including horse races and other sports contests. But few try to predict how the U.S. Supreme Court will decide the cases on its docket. Yet, that's exactly what four researchers, including three from the University, tried to do in their Supreme Court Forecasting Project. The project is a friendly interdisciplinary competition between legal experts and political scientists to compare the accuracy of their respective ways of assessing and predicting Supreme Court decision-making.

The "political science" model uses a statistical forecasting model based on information derived from past Supreme Court decisions and characteristics of each pending case.

In the "legal" method, three persons chosen from 83 prominent legal scholars and appellate lawyers were asked to predict each case's outcome.

In the court's most recent term, the "political science" model predicted outcomes correctly in 75 percent of cases. The "legal" method predicted correctly in 59 percent of cases.

Investigators included three Washington University faculty members—Theodore W. Ruger, associate professor, and Pauline T. Kim, professor, both in the School of Law; and Andrew D. Martin, assistant professor, Department of Political Science, Arts & Sciences. The fourth investigator was Kevin Quinn, assistant professor, Department of Government, Harvard University.

Playing a Major Role in Mars Missions

Doctoral student Frank P. Seelos IV, M.A. '02, shows a replica of the robotic Mars mission rovers—Spirit and Opportunity—set to land on Mars in January 2004. He is on the University's 16-person team—led by Raymond E. Arvidson, the James S. McDonnell Distinguished University Professor and chair of the Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences in Arts & Sciences—that helped NASA determine landing sites for the rovers and that will help analyze data collected by spectrometers and other devices. "These rovers were designed to understand whether or not water was beneath or on the surface and interacted with the crust to produce aqueous minerals," says Arvidson. "This is at the core of determining whether or not Mars was once habitable for life.

All-American

Liz Swary, Arts & Sciences Class of '05, became the University's first softball player to be named an All-American and an Academic All-American. Swary, team leader in batting average (.473), hits (52), home runs (7), RBIs (50), and other areas, led the team to its second consecutive appearance in the NCAA Tournament and helped it set a school record for wins with a 30-9 overall record.

Rookie of the Year

David Skiba, Engineering Class of '06, who won the 400-meter hurdles in 54.07 seconds—a personal best—at the University Athletic Association Track and Field Championships in April, was named Rookie of the Year at the event. Both the men's and women's track and field teams dominated the championships, held at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio.

Making Web Sites Work for the Visually Impaired

For the estimated 7 to 10 million blind and visually impaired Americans, the Internet has proven to be the most powerful—and most empowering—tool since Braille. Software such as JAWS for Windows and Windows-Eyes can read aloud online newspapers, magazines, public records, and other previously inaccessible materials, and it can help simplify routine tasks such as banking and shopping. Yet as bandwidth and memory improve, businesses increasingly have sought to drive customers to glitzy, graphics-heavy Web sites using programs that are impossible for blind users to navigate.

That's why 23 senior art students created some of the first Web sites to take advantage of new accessibility components of Macromedia FlashMX, a popular Web authoring tool for Web interfaces, interactive video, Web-based games, streaming music, and other multimedia content. It is hoped that the student projects, ranging from interactive maps, games, and e-cards to documentaries, travel guides, and instructional videos, will inspire other Web designers to build accessibility into their designs.

"From a business perspective, integrating accessibility into the 'ground floor' is ultimately easier, more efficient, and less expensive than retrofitting a finished design," says Ben Kaplan, lecturer in visual communications, who led the Senior Advanced Multimedia Studio with fellow lecturer Reggie Tidwell.
Students make "buildings" of sugar cubes, graham crackers, and peanut butter in a program encouraging them to consider careers in engineering.

Steering Middle-Schoolers Toward Engineering

Most middle-school students don't have a clue about engineering. Unless they have an engineer in the family, most don't know what engineering is, how varied it is, or how much fun it can be. As a result, when they get to high school, they don't take the math and science courses required to enter engineering studies in college.

That's why several faculty members and students in the School of Engineering & Applied Science are working to reach young students early—by bringing them to the University and teaming up with them on hands-on projects and activities. One program, offered through the St. Louis-area Gifted Resource Council in the fall, is aimed specifically at girls in middle schools in the St. Louis area.

Ruth Okamoto, assistant professor of mechanical engineering, who, with several colleagues, launched the program in 2001, says teenage girls have little idea that women can become engineers.

Projects, besides the one shown in photo, include designing satellites to survive launch stresses; mechanically testing blood vessels; and engineering neural tissue.

Okamoto also is a coordinator of the Learning through Engineering and Applied Science Project (LEAP), a National Science Foundation program that tries to capture sixth- and eighth-grade students' interest in mathematics, science, and engineering.

Sesquicentennial Celebrations Sizzle

Celebrations marking the 150th anniversary of the University's founding in 1853 have been launched officially—to the delight of thousands—during Founders Week, September 14–20, and will continue throughout the 2003–2004 school year. The celebration theme is "Treasuring the Past, Shaping the Future."

At press time, finishing touches were being put on plans for the kickoff event—the 150th Birthday Party on Sunday, September 14—including lectures, tours, demonstrations, exhibits, and performances, including an evening concert by the Saint Louis Symphony Orchestra in Brookings Quadrangle. Activities were designed to appeal to children and adults.

Each day of Founders Week was scheduled to offer a celebratory event, such as the Assembly Series lecture on Wednesday, September 17, by Thomas L. Friedman, foreign affairs columnist for The New York Times, who is a three-time individual Pulitzer Prize winner. The week was to culminate in the Founders Day Dinner at America's Center, featuring a distinguished keynote speaker.

As part of the celebratory year, the University is launching an environmental initiative. Funded by a grant from the V. Kann Rasmussen Foundation, this project will shape the University's environmentally related educational programs, research, and operations, and it will become one of the University's defining interdisciplinary programs.

More significantly, the project is intended to define the best programs and practices for universities in addressing environmental issues and will identify the most important opportunities and challenges for higher education.

For more information on Sesquicentennial activities, visit 150.wustl.edu.

Note from the Editors

The Magazine received an expression of concern from a student that a 46-year-old photograph included in the coverage of student activities in the Summer 2003 issue was demeaning to people of Asian heritage. That certainly was not the Magazine's intent.

The photo depicted members of the Sigma Chi fraternity performing a skit at the 1957 Bearskin Follies—a popular annual student musical revue. The skit was a take-off on the 1956 Golden Globe Award-winning movie, Teahouse of the August Moon, starring Marlon Brando, Eddie Albert, and Glenn Ford. A number of such plays, musicals, and movies produced during that era were seen as an attempt to bridge the gap between East and West.

The editors regret any concern raised or offense caused by the use of this picture from our past.

The Magazine staff apologizes for the following inaccuracies in the historical timeline:

- Ground was broken for Olin Library in 1960, the library did not open that year; and as of February 22, 2003, the Campaign for Washington University had topped its $1.3 billion goal, not $1.3 million goal.
Brain Images Reflect Differences in Intelligence

The best performers in tests of fluid intelligence—a reasoning and problem-solving ability similar to IQ—use specific brain regions to resist distractions and keep attention focused on critical pieces of information, according to a new brain-imaging study.

A research team composed of Todd S. Braver, assistant professor of psychology in Arts & Sciences; Jeremy Gray, former research scientist at the University, who now is an assistant professor at Yale University; and Christopher F. Chabris, research associate at Harvard University, identified brain areas that clever people use more efficiently than others do to solve problems. The discovery helps explain why some people score as more intelligent than others in tests, though other factors such as heredity, diet, and education also play a role. In the study, volunteers’ brains were scanned using functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) while they tackled a complex problem—looking at a series of words or faces on a computer screen and being asked to spot the one that had appeared three places back in the sequence. Images of words or faces two or four places back were added to test the degree of attention.

The team found a correlation between high scores, good test results, and a distinctive pattern of brain activation. Certain structures, particularly in the prefrontal cortex, showed greater activity in those who performed well. Motivation and emotion also are important, and other work suggests that fluid intelligence may not be fixed, but can be increased.

Genetically, Race Doesn’t Exist

The recently completed Human Genome Sequencing Project confirmed what Alan R. Templeton, professor of biology in Arts & Sciences, and many other scientists knew all along: The notion of race in humans is completely a social concept without biological basis. “Race is a real cultural, political, and economic concept, but it’s not biological,” says Templeton, an evolutionary and population biologist. He has used molecular biology techniques in analyzing millions of genetic sequences, and he shows that, while there is plenty of genetic variation in humans, most of the variation is individual variation. “The differences do not define longstanding historical lineages,” he adds.

Templeton explains that because humans mingle so greatly, carrying their genes around the globe, they are one of the most homogeneous species on the planet. Humans traditionally divide people into races according to skin color. But the association is only skin-deep and reveals nothing about genetic relationships. What the differences in skin tone really reveal is geographic origins of a person’s ancestors.

Race is something many people use to try to determine where a person fits in the social fabric. It is a convenient tool many use to determine who someone is, how they will behave, or where they came from. But those assumptions are very often wrong, and individuals don’t fit into prescribed roles.

Using Play to Diagnose Children’s Psychiatric Problems

Many think that young children can’t have psychiatric illnesses. In 1990, even many developmental psychologists argued that it was only when children get older and start school that psychiatric illnesses could occur. But research by Joan Luby (above), assistant professor of child psychiatry, founder and director of the School of Medicine’s Early Emotional Development Program and director of residency training in child psychiatry, has shown that it is possible to demonstrate that very young children can become clinically depressed. She has shown that depressed children can be diagnosed primarily because they don’t seem to enjoy activities and play as much as typical toddlers. “A lot of our referrals to the infant/preschool clinic are kids who have been kicked out of their preschool or their daycare at the age of 2 or 3,” Luby says.

To help diagnose very young children’s problems, Luby uses a "puppet interview," in which puppets discuss how they feel and the child is asked to point to the puppet that best expresses his or her own emotions.

Luby says that when a child develops a psychiatric disorder, more than his or her mood isaffected. Because children face so many developmental hurdles between birth and age 5, psychiatric disorders can impair children’s normal patterns of development.
New Artificial Disc Used in Neck Surgery

An investigational surgery involving replacing a diseased spinal disc in the neck with an artificial disc may offer more range of motion than the current "gold standard" of treatment: anterior cervical discectomy and fusion. At the University—one of 21 sites in the nation currently recruiting patients for this procedure—K. Daniel Riew, associate professor of orthopaedic surgery and chief of the cervical spine service in the School of Medicine, and an assistant perform anterior cervical fusion.

Riew says many more patients must have the new procedure and much more time must pass before investigators can say whether artificial cervical discs provide a good alternative to traditional fusion surgery.

Shirley K. Baker, vice chancellor for information technology and dean, University Libraries, was appointed to a three-year term on Missouri's Council on Library Development, formed by Secretary of State Matt Blunt.

The John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation awarded fellowships to Carl M. Bender, professor of physics in Arts & Sciences, and Thomas A. Woolsey, the George H. and Ethel R. Bishop Scholar in Neuroscience in the School of Medicine.

Joel D. Cooper, the Evarts A. Graham Professor of Surgery in the School of Medicine, now is president of the American Association for Thoracic Surgery.

William H. Danforth, chancellor emeritus and vice chairman of the Board of Trustees, was appointed to the federal Research, Education, and Economics Task Force, which he will chair. He also received the Henry Shaw Medal, the Missouri Botanical Garden's highest honor.

Gov. Bob Holden appointed Gerald L. Early, the Merle Kling Professor of Modern Letters in Arts & Sciences, to the Missouri Academic Resource Team. The governor presented the 2002 Governor's Award for Excellence in Teaching to Steven M. Fazzari, professor and chair of economics in Arts & Sciences.

Good, Dirty Work

Students got down and dirty at a car wash that raised more than $400 to benefit Wash U Build, which, as the University's Habitat for Humanity chapter, encourages students to make a positive difference in the St. Louis community. Its main functions are to raise funds for building Habitat homes in the area, to raise awareness about the need for affordable housing, and to build homes, working side by side with future owners of Habitat homes.

People Around Campus

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William H. Gass, the Doherty-May Distinguished University Professor Emeritus in the Humanities and founder of the International Writers Center (now the Center for the Humanities), in Arts & Sciences, has won this year's National Book Critics Circle Award in criticism for his book *Tests of Time*. The book also won this year's PEN/Spielvogel-Diamonstein Award in the art-of-the-essay category.

The American Society for Testing and Materials International presented its highest award, the Award of Merit, to Kenneth L. Jerina, M.S. '71, D.Sc. '74, the Earl E. and Myrtle E. Walker Professor of Engineering in the School of Engineering & Applied Science.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science elected three faculty members as fellows: Timothy J. Ley, M.D. '78, the Alan A. and Edith L. Wolff Professor in Medicine in the School of Medicine; Steven E. Petersen, the James S. McDonnell Professor in Cognitive Neuroscience in the School of Medicine; and Ralph S. Quatrano, the Spencer T. Olin Professor and chair of the Department of Biology in Arts & Sciences.

Frank C.P Yin, the Stephen F. and Camilla T. Brauer Professor of Biomedical Engineering and chair of the Department of Biomedical Engineering, was named to the National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and the Bioengineering National Advisory Council.

Seven professors have been named to endowed professorships. In Arts & Sciences is Stuart A. Solin, the first Charles M. Hohenberg Professor of Experimental Physics. In the Olin School of Business are Ronald R. King, the first Myron Northrop Professor of Accounting; Glenn M. MacDonald, the John M. Olin Distinguished Professor of Economics and Strategy; and Judi McLean Parks, the Reuben C. and Anne Carpenter Taylor Professor of Organizational Behavior. In the School of Medicine are William A. Peck, H.S. '63, the first Alan A. and Edith L. Wolff Distinguished Professor; Steven E. Peterson, the first James S. McDonnell Professor in Cognitive Neuroscience; and Larry L. Shapiro, executive vice chancellor for medical affairs and dean of the School, as the first Spencer T. and Ann W. Olin Distinguished Professor.
Heavy Heart Creates Health Risks

People who are depressed not only have a low mood, they also have a much higher risk for heart attack, according to a recent study by Gregory Miller, assistant professor of psychology in Arts & Sciences. The connection is that depression prompts many people to gain weight, which triggers the release of inflammatory molecules that can block coronary arteries. Miller, a principal investigator in the University's Psychobiology Health Lab, says that the depressed are 65 percent more likely than others to have a first heart attack and, that among patients with known heart disease or one heart attack already behind them, the depressed are two to four times more likely than the non-depressed to have a heart attack.

In Miller's study of 100 healthy adults in their 20s and 30s, half had clinical depression. They were matched for age, gender, and ethnicity with half who had no history of depression. The study found that depressed adults, compared to non-depressed adults, weighed a lot more and had 54 percent more interleukin-6 and 41 percent more C-reactive protein in their blood. Both molecules promote inflammation and the growth of artery-blocking plaque, along with blood clots that cause heart attacks. The differences could not be accounted for by medical factors that increase these substances. Miller says, "If you're depressed, you need to get help." Many experts agree that exercise is one of the most effective treatments.

Bear Cub Fund Boosts Technology Transfer

To provide financial help to University faculty members trying to move ideas from the research laboratory to commercial enterprises, the University, in fall 2002, created the Bear Cub Fund. "We want to support faculty in applied research studies not normally supported by federal grants," says Theodore J. Cicero, vice chancellor for research. "We want to help them attract commercial investors." Using endowment income and other private capital, the fund offers individual grants ranging typically from $20,000 to $50,000. Total funds granted yearly will be about $250,000.

In the first round of funding, 13 faculty members vied for grants, and in March 2003 two were named as recipients. In July 2003, three additional recipients were named. Recipients are Roger D. Chamberlain, associate professor in computer science, working on superfast database searches; Elliot L. Elson, the Alumni Endowed Professor of Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics in Arts & Sciences, working on screening chemical compounds; Narasimhan Gautam, associate professor of anesthesiology, working on drug discovery; John Lockwood, assistant professor of computer science and engineering, working on technology that combines strengths of computer hardware and software; and Rosanne S. Naunheim, assistant professor of emergency medicine, working with microspheres to measure impact trauma.

Genetic Makeup Plays a Major Role

For centuries, genetics has been considered, by turns, a hero or a villain. And, though much was attributed to genetics, little scientific proof existed. Now, thanks to advances based on human genome sequencing, a clearer scientific picture is emerging. University researchers are building on the impressive leadership that the Genome Sequencing Center in the School of Medicine continues to provide as part of the International Human Genome Consortium, which in April 2003 completed the Human Genome Project more than two years ahead of schedule.

"By completing the project, we believe we are helping to launch a new age of discovery that will transform human health," says Richard K. Wilson, professor of genetics and of molecular microbiology and director of the center. Knowing the order of the genetic building blocks is allowing scientists to learn more about human development and disorders such as heart disease, psychiatric illness, and cancer. Already the genome sequencing effort has helped spur discoveries about breast cancer, colon cancer, prostate cancer, cystic fibrosis, Huntington's disease, Parkinson's disease, and sickle cell disease.

Within the past few months alone, discoveries by University researchers and their teams include the following:
Program Aids Social Service Agencies
Sometimes nonprofit agencies that serve others need some help themselves. That's why the George Warren Brown School of Social Work has begun a program to help St. Louis nonprofit organizations build capacity to serve the St. Louis community more effectively.

Called the Alliance for Building Capacity (ABC), the program will offer education, training, consultation, referrals, and a link to the valuable resources of the School, the University, and the social work profession.

"Our highest priority is to serve the community-based social service agencies," says Barbara Levin, ABC program coordinator. "We envision a vibrant St. Louis community continually strengthening its capacity to meet the needs of individuals, families, and neighborhoods." To date, the program has sponsored workshops on program evaluation and fundraising; courses on evidence-based practice for social-work practitioners, program evaluation, grant writing, and supervision; and provided on-site consultation to nonprofit organizations.

- Genetic differences in blood vessels may be one reason some people have high blood pressure (Kendall J. Blumer, professor of cell biology and physiology);
- Sequencing the virus that causes severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) in less than one week, likely in less than one week, likely, since SARS is a new disease, and two of it's three children are alumni of the University's School of Law. They are Life Patrons of the William Greenleaf Eliot Society, and, together with The May Company, they established the David C. and Betty Farrell Distinguished Professorship of Medicine.

"The Farrells' generous pledge will greatly benefit not only the School of Medicine, but also the entire community by allowing the University to remain at the forefront of medical education," says Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton. "We extend our heartfelt gratitude to the Farrells for their support."

Enterprising Students Help Create Businesses
Business students in the "Olin Cup" entrepreneurship competition are helping turn bright ideas into sound businesses. And, nowadays, as St. Louis is becoming known for the growth of its life sciences industries, the ideas often come from scientists.

For instance, last year the competition's judges—local entrepreneurs and venture capitalists—named the business plan developed by four M.B.A. students for a life sciences company as the winner. The company, called Luminomics, plans to sell licenses for a process of cell regeneration that could aid in finding cures for diseases such as Alzheimer's and Parkinson's.

Ken Harrington, director of the Olin School of Business' Skandalaris Entrepreneurship Program, says that a primary goal of the competition now is "cross-campus collaboration" between the University's top-ranked business and medical schools and among the vibrant and diverse business community leaders in the St. Louis area.

Beginning with the fall 2003 semester, seed money will be awarded to winning teams, thanks to the Skandalaris program, which sponsors the competition. The winner in the "high opportunity ventures" division will receive $50,000, and the winner in the "bootstrap ventures" division will receive $20,000. Though there's a new focus on life sciences companies, there remains a wide variety of business ideas. In 2003, the three top finishers were a life sciences company, a business that expedites game-film exchange among coaches in collegiate athletics, and a company that helps high-school students improve their SAT scores.

Since the Olin Cup competition was founded in 1987 at the Olin School, it has resulted in the formation of more than 35 new businesses by Olin School students.

Construction Begins on the Farrell Learning and Teaching Center
A $5 million commitment to the Campaign for Washington University from St. Louisans David and Betty Farrell, longtime generous supporters of Washington University, has been earmarked to name a new $35 million, state-of-the-art facility in the heart of the Medical Center. The building is designed to serve as the School of Medicine's main venue for biomedical education for medical and graduate students.

David Farrell, chairman and CEO of The May Department Stores Company—one of the nation's leading retail department stores—until his retirement in 1998, and his wife, Betty, a dedicated community volunteer, have a long association with the University. He has served as a trustee for 22 years; she has served on the University Libraries National Council; and two of their three children are alumni of the University's School of Law. They are Life Patrons of the William Greenleaf Eliot Society, and, together with The May Company, they established the David C. and Betty Farrell Distinguished Professorship of Medicine.

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Jeffrey S. Mumik, postdoctoral fellow in anatomy and neurobiology and president of Luminomics, checks tanks of zebrafish in propagation—part of the University's plans to sell licenses for a process of cell regeneration.
Three Washington University alumni share lessons they learned from their favorite professors.

### Daniel H. Kohl, Professor of Biology

**Edward Wise:**

"Danny Kohl would say, 'If an ex-New York City cab driver can do this ...!' Danny was inspiring, controversial, and unconventional.

"Danny's a cab driver become professor. Like a taxicab driver, he had a no-nonsense knack for always pointing me in the right direction.

"We never shared a warm, fuzzy relationship: I would go for months without seeing him; then, if things weren't working, I'd call him or show up at his office. Yet, he was always dependable, thoughtful, and deliberate.

"Danny's direct approach was helpful. He knew the solution, even if it wasn't always what I wanted to hear! There is no going around this. You're going to have to work hard, you're going to have to bust your butt,' he would say. I always knew it was up to me, that I was responsible for the outcome, but that he was there when I needed him.

"Not only did Danny know how the system worked, he had practical insight into how an individual could navigate through it. One of my biggest difficulties at that time was writing papers, so Danny found me a retired English teacher—another colorful character—to tutor me three or four times a week.

"Because of his background, he understood what was needed and always shared a 'nuts-and-bolts' practicality that proved successful and inspiring. He was not only a pillar in the University community but also in my life."

### Charles L. Roper, Professor Emeritus of Cardiothoracic Surgery

**Jeffrey Kramer:**

"What would Dr. Roper do at this point? I often ask myself that question as I work in the operating room.

"People often assume that this type of surgery is purely science, but the manner in which Dr. Roper practiced thoracic surgery truly revealed the artistry required! There are so many variables: Each of many decisions can affect the ultimate outcome; it can be a complex, layered process. One operation is often not sufficient. Dr. Roper knew what needed to be done at each turn.

"He was a very busy man but totally committed to patient care and teaching. He always took the time to explain what he was doing and the rationale. Most important, everyone was treated with the utmost respect.

"The way Dr. Roper talked to the department chairman was little different from his approach to the medical student.

"Resident house staff loved working on his service, not because he would occasionally buy us breakfast on Saturday morning in Queeny tower—which was great— but because of his personality.

"He was humble, yet he always called everything exactly as he saw it. Hundreds of residents went through his service, and they all found it impossible to get by without their very best efforts.

"On entering his office, one often found on his desk four or five requests from various former residents seeking his opinion on thoracic cases. I seek his opinion myself, because Dr. Roper has seen and done it all. He is truly in a class by himself, both personally and professionally."

### Saul Rosenzweig, Professor Emeritus of Psychology and of Medical Psychology

**Clyde Buzzard:**

"When I was at the University in the late '60s, Dr. Saul Rosenzweig taught in the Department of Psychology, though he must have been in his 70s at the time. He taught a two-semester course in Freudian psychology, which was required by the department and dreaded by psych and counseling majors. He also taught a 700-level seminar that I took twice.

"It was such a high-level seminar no one was quite sure what it was about—I am not sure it even had a name. It was interdisciplinary, with participants from the medical school, social work, education, and in one case a veterinarian.

"As with most seminars, we took turns presenting papers, which were then dissected and discussed. Sessions were often heated but always conducted in the most civil manner.

"The formal topics were not especially Freudian, but Dr. Rosenzweig's extensive store of knowledge, anecdotes, and Freudian gossip always crept in, and it was there Freud became a real person to me rather than some vague iconic figure.

"Dr. Rosenzweig was seen by students required to take his regular course as a hard and stern taskmaster who insisted they actually know the material.

"He was not demanding in the seminar, but he didn't need to be, because we all worked our heads off anyway. That seminar was exactly what I thought education was supposed to be—informing people talking, sharing their special knowledge, experiences, and ignorance, and always in a warm context of civility, good humor, and support. Although we all made mistakes, I don't recall anyone ever being embarrassed. What I remember is sheer intellectual enjoyment."

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*Edward Wise, A.B. '75 (Ph.D.), is executive director of Mental Health Resources in Memphis, Tennessee.  
Jeffrey B. Kramer, M.D. '80, H.S. '90, is an assistant professor at Kansas University School of Medicine.  
Clyde E. Buzzard, M.A.Ed. '73, CERT. '73, is a writer and editor.
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On the first Monday after September 11, 2001, more than 50 scholars of Islam at major North American colleges and universities signed a statement for a Web site supported in part by the American Academy of Religion. These teachers and researchers expressed their profound grief, proffered prayers and sympathy, and emphatically condemned the vicious assaults of the previous week. They also pleaded for a halt to the verbal and physical abuse of American Muslims that began as fury and despair followed disbelief. Among the document’s signatories is Ahmet T. Karamustafa.

A leading scholar of Islam, an associate professor of history and religious studies, and director of Religious Studies in Arts & Sciences, Karamustafa also has sought in the continuing aftermath to help an inquiring public separate stereotype from complex reality and Islamic extremists from the many-sided moderate majority. The eloquent, soft-spoken scholar—whose primary research focus is the evolution of pre-modern Islamic legal, spiritual, and philosophical thought—has participated in lectures, panels, press interviews, meetings, and discussions throughout the St. Louis area (ranging from Webster University to St. Timothy’s Episcopal Church and MICDS High School). He also has had searching discussions with his colleagues, with the undergraduate and graduate students who pack his history and religion classes, and with other members of the Washington University community.

“In the midst of the shock and anguish, Ahmet Karamustafa and his wife, Fatemeh

Keshavarz [associate professor of Persian language and literature in Arts & Sciences], devoted a tremendous amount of time talking to people who were trying to understand,” says Edward S. Macias, executive vice chancellor and dean of Arts & Sciences. “In this highly charged atmosphere, Ahmet drew on his deep knowledge of the Muslim world to build understanding of the issues involved. He did a superb job of presenting the issues to audiences, both within and outside of the University community, through several timely discussions that were particularly reasonable and compassionate.” Karamustafa welcomes such opportunities to answer the questions that still “come up all the time,” adding “the reality is that not many of us out there can actually mediate between the world of Muslims—in human, intellectual, artistic, and other terms—and the current social views and realities here in the United States. A large part of what I have been doing over the years as an educator is to convey a historian’s sense of the diversity and depth of Islam as a religious and intellectual tradition.”

This widely respected scholar brings to the classroom, his writings, and his public appearances the insights born of 25 years of exacting research conducted primarily in the three major languages of Arabic, Persian, and his native modern Turkish. Karamustafa has also drawn extensively upon his knowledge of Ottoman Turkish; German; French; Azeri or Azerbaijani; Chaghatay, a Turkish dialect; Inner Asian Turkic languages; and English.
Because of his scholarly insights—informd in part by what Cornell H. Fleischer, the Kanuni Suleyman Professor of Ottoman and Modern Turkish Studies at the University of Chicago, calls "a desire to help people understand themselves and others"—Karamustafa tackles stubborn and widespread misconceptions that build walls between peoples.

Two of the many important points Karamustafa makes to his audiences:

• No single Islamic package on how religion and politics should relate to each other has ever appealed to a majority of Muslims across 14 centuries of Islamic history.
• Islam does not aspire to be a universal theocracy. "That is commonly considered a natural default Islamic option. I think that is the most detrimental misperception of all. Muslims have articulated in scholarly language the danger of someone who has political power also claiming complete moral or religious authority."

One can choose to follow any one of numerous Islamic scholars and spiritual masters who have differing opinions on a multitude of matters, Karamustafa says—or “one can chart out an individual path.”

Karamustafa's contributions to the 2001 PBS documentary film Islam: Empire of Faith and to a book developed in response to the events of September 11 also represent his attempts to clarify what is misunderstood across and within cultures. In Progressive Muslims: On Justice, Gender, and Pluralism (Omir Safi, ed., Oxford, 2003), a collection of essays for lay readers by 14 leading Muslim thinkers, Karamustafa provides a tightly reasoned analysis of what Islam is not—and why it is not—and then moves to a revelatory and useful account of what it actually is. In part, he identifies Islam as “a sprawling civilizational edifice under continuous construction and renovation in accordance with multiple blueprints (these are the numerous Islamic cultures at local, regional, and national levels encompassing innumerable individual, familial, ethnic, racial, and gender identities), all generated from a nucleus of key ideas and practices ultimately linked to the historical legacy of the prophet Muhammad. It is vital to realize that nothing about this edifice is ever fixed or frozen in either space or time and that the construction itself is in constant flux.”

The scholarship with which Karamustafa seeks to bridge chasms springs from his own intellectual curiosity about fundamental questions of life, ranging from an individual's "inner core and reality" to the cosmic context. He maintains a longstanding interest in broad, metaphysical questions while he focuses on the brilliant tapestries of intellectual exploration in Islamic societies between 1000 and 1500 C.E. In those interdisciplinary times, scholars were expert in at least one or two disciplines. To immerse himself in the sophisticated intellectual exchanges among thinkers from extremely different ethnic, cultural, and linguistic backgrounds, Karamustafa had to become a proficient textual historian—and he established his credentials early on. While preparing his doctoral dissertation at McGill University, in Montreal, he determined that a work written in 1522 by the little-known Turkish scholar Vahidi merited further study and proceeded to sift through the 20 extant manuscript copies of the work preserved in European and Turkish libraries. Harvard University Press published his critical edition of Vahidi’s text in 1993.

Karamustafa’s absorption in the critical study of primary sources handwritten in Arabic, Persian, and Turkish, and in the mystical dimensions of Islam, popularly known as Sufism, continues to this day, along with a historical interest in far-ranging, fundamental social questions. In that spirit of inquiry he sought to make sense of the many groups of dervishes in Islamic urban centers from Turkey to India—counter-cultural types who from the 13th to the 16th centuries took hallucinogens, danced ecstatically to the sound of drums and tambourines, and wore strange clothes (or few or none) and bizarre adornments as a way of protesting the assimilation and co-option of Sufism by respectable Islamic society. He published his findings in the book God’s Unruly Friends: Dervish Groups in the Islamic Later Middle Period, 1200–1550 (University of Utah Press, 1994).

“Ahmet has extraordinary chronological and cultural breadth, and he believes everyone can learn from everyone’s experience,” says Fleischer, a former professor of Islamic history at Washington University. “One reason he is unequalled in his treatment of medieval and early
Islam does not aspire to be a universal theocracy. “That is commonly considered a natural default Islamic option. I think that is the most detrimental misperception of all . . . ,” says Karamustafa.

modern Islamic studies is that he is equally conscious of both the salience and the mutability of similar issues in the very different universe of the 21st century.”

Reflecting the breadth and the focuses of his scholarly quest, Karamustafa keeps up with contemporary scholarship in philosophy, anthropology, the social sciences, and the humanities; pursues his serious interest in music; and has developed expertise in such fields as cartography, which have expanded his knowledge of geography and the history of science and graphic representation of all kinds—and his understanding of how people experienced their world across space and time. His chapter, “Introduction to Islamic Maps,” in the book Cartography in the Traditional Islamic and South Asian Societies (University of Chicago Press, 1992), which he helped edit, reinforces some of the broad themes of his scholarship by demonstrating what the editors call the “striking heterogeneity of mapping traditions due to the diversity and periodic discontinuity of Islamic culture . . . .”

Karamustafa’s newest projects are ambitious, innovative, and of enormous potential value to scholars, students, and the public. Extending his interest in “pre-modern peoples’ deep questions and intellectual searches, which are so relevant to us today,” Karamustafa has just signed a contract with Edinburgh University Press to write a broad history of Sufism from the beginning of Islam to the present day.

He is also enthusiastic about a project that has evolved from his teaching, which in the past five years has included theory and methodology in religious study. “I want to explore the history of concepts that are akin to the idea of religion from within Islam and Islamic history,” he says. An additional book project is tentatively titled Islamic Perspectives on Religion—a sampler of Muslim thinkers’ perspectives in different eras and cultural contexts. Still another work in progress involves concepts of self and the individual in Islam.

Karamustafa’s many worlds become part of his teaching, which over the years include courses titled Islamic Civilization; Islamic Religious Traditions; Sufism: God’s Friends in Islam; Islamic History 600-1200; Islamic History 1200-1800; Islam and Modernity; Theories of Religion; and Religion in Global Context.

“One of the joys of my religious studies classes has been the students’ intense interest and personal involvement. I have truly enjoyed this over the years and wouldn’t give it up for anything!”

Says Edward Curtis, M.A. ’97, who wrote his doctoral dissertation under Karamustafa’s guidance, now assistant professor of religious studies at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill: “Ahmet Karamustafa dedicates himself to helping his students. He gives students the freedom to develop their own intellectual positions and accords to others the same respect he engenders in them. I was honored to be his student; there is no voice I trust more.”

In much of the world outside Busch Hall, religious and cultural misunderstanding seem calamitously entrenched—reinforced around the globe by narrow national and factional self-interest, and fear tactics and flash phrases from hard-liners on all sides. Although Karamustafa acknowledges that “it will take a long, long time before popular perception changes in significant ways,” he pursues through his research and teaching an entirely different reality—of mutual respect, compassion, cultural discovery and understanding, and an appreciation of humanity’s common quest on Earth. “What I like about scholarship,” he explains, “is that it enables me to question all the things we take for granted—then come beautiful discoveries.”

Judy H. Watts is a freelance writer based in Santa Barbara, California, and a former editor of this magazine.
Over the past two years, University photographer David Kilper has been creating a visual documentary of the University's campuses as they appear 150 years after the school's founding in 1853. His work will appear in the new history book, *Beginning a Great Work: Washington University in St. Louis, 1853–2003*, by Candace O'Connor, which will be available in the winter.

This visual record encompasses buildings beginning on the Hilltop Campus in 1900 and on the new Medical Campus beginning in 1910. The images capture the transformation of the campuses that has taken place over the past eight years under Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton's watch—an investment of more than $1.5 billion in new construction, renovation, and infrastructure. The result has been beautiful new spaces for teaching and learning, on-campus living, research, and patient care.

The quotes from previous University chancellors that open the book show how the leaders and their visions for what the University could become have helped shape it into what it is today. William Greenleaf Eliot, co-founder and third chancellor, envisioned building a university as "a great work."
JOSEPH GIBSON HOYT
1st Chancellor • 1858–1862

"St. Louis, the geographical centre, not only of this valley, but of the whole country, will be, to a fearful extent, responsible for the intellectual and moral character which shall be impressed upon the American people. It was in view of considerations like these, that a few far-sighted and large-hearted men...laid the foundation of Washington University."

Inaugural address, October 4, 1859

Grotesques. The many bosses and grotesques that adorn the buildings are a prominent architectural feature on the Hilltop Campus.

Left: The Brookings Quadrangle framed by the January Hall arch. In many ways, the Quadrangle serves as the heart of the Hilltop Campus.

Laboratory Science Building for Arts & Sciences. The 129,500-square-foot building on the north side of the Hilltop Campus, completed in 2002, includes classrooms, a 350-seat lecture hall, and laboratories—particularly for the chemical sciences.
'In the beginning of every enterprise we should know, as distinctly as possible, what we propose to do, and the means of doing it. ... We should also make up our minds ... whether it is, upon the whole, worth the doing, and if so, whether it is our part to do it. ... The enterprise which we now contemplate is one of this sort. It is not only the beginning of a great work, capable of indefinite extension, but each step in its progress and the first step in its commencement involve the sacrifice both of time and money.'

Address to the board of Washington Institute, February 22, 1854
I have a vision of a great university. Its structures are grand and its surroundings are beautiful. The public esteem it, because its high aims, its great utility, its magnificent results are known. To support it is considered a duty, to aid in its development a pleasure, and to have one's name connected with it an honor.

Inaugural address, January 11, 1892

Simon Hall. Completed in 1986 for the Olin School of Business, the 100,000-plus-square-foot structure was the largest building on the Hilltop Campus at the time.

The University that Eliot founded and Brookings so notably developed is moving forward today in the ennobling cause of truth. It is only through truth that man can build with strength. As the University motto has it, 'Per veritatem vi.'

Address to Newcomen Society, October 14, 1958

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East Asian Library. The library in January Hall was initially the library and reading room for the School of Law.

Francis Field Gate. In 1904, Francis Field served as the venue for the Olympic games—the third of the modern era and the first held in the Western Hemisphere.

Anheuser-Busch Hall. Completed in 1997, Anheuser-Busch Hall serves as a state-of-the-art home for the School of Law.

To order copies of the new history book by Candace O'Connor, *Beginning a Great Work: Washington University in St. Louis, 1853-2003*, use the order form included in this magazine between pages 40 and 41, or visit 150.wustl.edu. The book will be available early next year.
Investigating How **CULTURE Impacts HEALTH**

Professor Wendy Auslander's interdisciplinary research identifies risk factors that affect the health of marginalized populations as well as creates interventions for preventing and managing disease.

by Nancy Mays
As a nation, Americans may recognize that disease occurs as a result of faulty genetics or of bad lifestyle choices. What many may not recognize is that other social, psychological, and cultural factors contribute to health and illness.

As one of social work's leading health behavior researchers, Wendy Auslander delves into these environmental and cultural factors. Auslander, professor of social work at the George Warren Brown School of Social Work (GWB), understands that disease stems also from a tangle of family, race, gender, and class. "It's always more complicated than we think," says Auslander.

For more than 15 years, Auslander has carved out a niche as a social worker whose research has vast and important implications in the clinical field of medicine. Her work focuses primarily on two diseases—diabetes and HIV—and how these diseases affect society's marginalized populations: specifically, the poor, minorities, and teens in foster care.

For many of the people she studies, the question isn't "if" they'll develop a chronic disease, but "when." In fact, Auslander's research reveals a system where health care is seen as a middle-class right—and disease a lower-class rite of passage.

"You can't modify behaviors or help people lead healthy lives unless you also take into account cultural issues like race and gender—and how those issues influence their daily lives," she says.

One of Auslander's early, career-defining studies looked at the environmental factors influencing how children control their diabetes.

Auslander's findings were deceptively simple. Children with diabetes from single-parent families, for example, are more likely to manage the disease poorly than children from two-parent families. Why? Single parents are more likely to make doctor appointments, struggle to pay for blood glucose tests—and have less time to manage their child's illness, monitoring quantity and quality of food intake and encouraging exercise.

Auslander's mentor, Barbara Anderson, a professor at the Baylor College of Medicine in Texas, says it's that kind of research—creative, life-changing—that sets Auslander apart from her peers.

"She was the first researcher to identify the risk factors for children who will have a tough course of diabetes," Anderson says. "Now clinicians know that when a child, say, from a single-parent family is diagnosed, he or she is going to need some extra help along the way."

In fact, it is that kind of interdisciplinary work that makes Shanti Khinduka, dean of GWB and the George Warren Brown Distinguished University Professor, beam. Khinduka regards Auslander as one of the leading intervention researchers in the profession of social work.

"Few social work researchers have engaged in a systematic program of interdisciplinary studies and have come up with culturally specific, community-based interventions for preventing and managing disease as well as for promoting health-enhancing behaviors," he says. "Whether it is with the African-American community in North St. Louis or an American Indian tribe in Arizona, Auslander forms fruitful partnerships with community groups in conducting her studies."

Auslander's insight into health-based lifestyle changes isn't purely academic. At 13, she was diagnosed with insulin-dependent, Type I diabetes. The experience of managing a chronic disease guides her research today by providing valuable insight into asking important questions.

In one study, Auslander and researchers from the School of Medicine looked at the kinds of emotional support teens with diabetes need to best manage their disease. The findings? Friends and family perform distinctly different roles. Friends provide diabetic teens with tremendous emotional support, while the family is best at helping teens manage the day-to-day tasks associated with the disease.

Auslander's creative research has led her to the top of her field. Her most notable academic accomplishments include leading more than 10 studies funded by the National Institutes of Health; publishing in top academic journals like Diabetes Care; fostering interdisciplinary relationships with researchers from medicine; serving on editorial boards of leading journals; and serving as associate director of the Comorbidity and Addictions Center at GWB.

Still, Auslander is most proud of the impact her research has.

In one pioneering study, Auslander looked at HIV prevention among teens in foster care—an ignored but highly vulnerable group. The study had fascinating implications. Most prevention tactics focus on teaching teens how to properly use a condom.

"A narrow target," says Auslander.

Instead, her team looked at why teens engage in risky sexual acts. Teens in foster care have an understandably bleak view of the future so to ask them to protect it is, by all accounts, naive.
For many of the people she studies, the question isn’t “if” they’ll develop a chronic disease, but “when.” In fact, Auslander’s research reveals a system where health care is seen as a middle-class right—and disease a lower-class rite of passage.

“It’s common sense,” says Auslander. “If you have nothing to look forward to, then what are you protecting? Many of these kids don’t come from families who talk about the future and recognize goals.”

So Auslander’s study gave teens a future. For every “life skills” session they attended, they earned money. If they saved the money, they received a one-to-one match. Nine months later, savings were matched again—thanks to a collaborative effort with the Annie E. Casey Foundation.

In the meantime, the “life skills” classes showed teens attainable goals: job training, attending community colleges, and such. Auslander is still processing the data—the study just finished—but initial findings are promising. So far, her team has found that among those teens that saved, about 40 percent of the teens saved at the highest level. The study also revealed a troubling but interesting fact: A host of complex factors influence risky behaviors in teens, from a history of sexual abuse to an underlying mental health problem.

In yet another study, Auslander has looked at how to teach healthy eating habits to African-American women at risk for diabetes. Because food is such an integral part of the culture, getting women to change their diet is not easy. What would be the best way to do it? With peers, Auslander found.

The study, called “Eat Well, Live Well,” showed that women respond best when learning about diet from a neighbor, not from an outsider. Training inner-city women to be nutrition counselors is effective on many levels, because, usually, they have well-developed networks—church, family, schools—and can spread the word more efficiently.

As is the case with many of Auslander’s studies, the research revealed other interesting facts as well. Women who participated in the study were less likely to suffer from depression than women in similar living circumstances.

“We’re not sure why,” says Auslander. “It could be that when you get women together in a supportive environment doing something fun like cooking and taking control of their health, it feels empowering.”

Another possibility: Changing dietary patterns could diminish depression.

“That’s what we want to find out next,” she says. “Then we can really make an impact in the community.”

Nancy Mays is a freelance writer based in Lenexa, Kansas.
In the "Preface" to Evarts A. Graham: The Life, Lives, and Times of the Surgical Spirit of St. Louis (BC Decker Inc., 2002), author C. Barber Mueller, M.D. '42, states: "Evarts Graham was American surgery's 'Man for All Seasons,' and his accomplishments are of such importance that he deserves more than a cluster of obituaries as a final record. His high ideals and many achievements placed him alongside [William] Halsted and [Harvey] Cushing as one of the three most eminent American surgeons of the day. He was so highly regarded that, without an interview, the governing bodies of Johns Hopkins and Harvard agreed to appoint him to the vacant chairs of Halsted and Cushing before they asked if he were willing to consider the positions. Graham was sufficiently astute to refuse both offers, for Washington University had given him all he needed, permitting him to be a leader in the development of clinical research, clinical surgical techniques, and residency surgical education. A half century later, abandoned by the historians of our day, he has become a forgotten hero."

Throughout the book, Mueller, who was Graham's last chief resident, pays tribute to Graham's historical significance. Among his many accomplishments, Graham (1883–1957), the Bixby Professor of Surgery and head of the Department of Surgery, performed the first successful pneumonectomy—the removal of a lung—for the treatment of lung cancer. The following passages are taken from the chapter on the successful surgery, Chapter 7:
The Pneumonectomy
(the surgical removal of a lung)

The Arrival of Gilmore

On February 27, 1933, Dr. James Lee Gilmore, a 49-year-old obstetrician from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was admitted to the Medical and Surgical Chest Service (the chest clinic) of Barnes Hospital, accompanied by his referring physician Dr. W.T. Mitchell. Little did anyone realize his registration that day would initiate a series of events that would make him the central figure in a surgical melodrama that would last for years. His operation, recovery, and survival marked a new epoch in the development of thoracic surgery.

Dr. Gilmore underwent four hospitalizations at Barnes; the first lasted for 6 days; the second, on March 9, was for 1 day; the third, on March 13, lasted for 11 days; and his final admission, on April 4 for an operation on April 5, ended with his discharge on June 18, 10 weeks later.

In January 1929, Dr. Gilmore had had pneumonia of the right lower lobe that required several weeks before full recovery. He was then well until July 1932, when he experienced general discomfort, chills, fever, and an elevated white blood cell count. One month later a chest radiograph revealed a "fan-shaped shadow in the region of the left axilla" (the upper lobe of his left lung) that regressed over the next few days; this condition recurred in October and, once again, soon subsided. An attempted aspiration of a suspected lung abscess in December 1932 resulted in a pneumothorax that persisted until his February 1933 admission to Barnes Hospital. His December symptoms had abated somewhat, but, 10 days before admission, fever and chest discomfort recurred, and he arrived with a tentative diagnosis of lung abscess.

Gilmore, who was of medium build, had restricted movement of the left chest. A chest radiograph showed collapse of the upper lobe of his left lung. A biopsy taken during bronchoscopy by Dr. M.F. Arbuckle failed to establish the presence of carcinoma. An iodized oil (Lipiodol) bronchogram showed an obstruction in the left upper lobe bronchus, with satisfactory visualization of the left lower lobe bronchus.

There is no record of the events that occurred during Gilmore's 1-day admission of March 9. A visit to the chest clinic with some procedure seems likely, although it may have been merely an opportunity to be seen and have his case reviewed. His third admission, on March 13, was for further work-up. Dr. Arbuckle bronchoscoped him again and, after visualizing the left upper lobe bronchus, stated that its lumen was larger than it had been at the prior examination. He saw walls lined with a dark red membrane that bled easily, but was unable to distinguish whether these were chronic inflammatory changes or malignant growths. In the main stem bronchus, just at the opening of the upper lobe bronchus, a mass the size of a pea with similar dark red characteristics was noted, and, after attempting to biopsy both the mass in the main stem and that in the upper lobe bronchus, Arbuckle felt that the biopsy material was not sufficient for diagnosis.

Nonetheless, Dr. W. Dean, Jr., pathologist for the Ear, Nose, and Throat Service, reported the condition to be squamous cell carcinoma of the left upper lobe. Dr. Arbuckle's third bronchoscopy, on March 21, showed abnormalities in both the upper lobe and the main stem bronchi, and satisfactory biopsies taken from these areas showed squamous cell carcinoma.

Following discharge, Gilmore returned to Pittsburgh taking the biopsy slides with him for review. He had plans to re-enter Barnes on April 4 for a left upper lobectomy the following day. There is no record that Graham and Gilmore discussed the possibility that a lobectomy might be inadequate. In a 1948 restatement of these events written for the Texas Cancer Bulletin, Graham noted: "The patient had an unusually stoical disposition. He insisted on knowing exactly our diagnosis. ... He stated that he would like to go to his home to get some things in order and would like to borrow our biopsy slides to show them to some pathologist friends. ... I recommended the removal of the left upper lobe. It is of interest that he demonstrated himself to be not only a stoic but also an optimist, because while at home he had some cavities filled." Years later, Gilmore confided to Dr. Graham that he had not only visited his dentist but that he had purchased a cemetery plot. ...
Gilmore's Operation

Accompanied by his lifelong friend Dr. Sidney A. Chalfont, also of Pittsburgh, James Gilmore was admitted to Barnes Hospital on April 4, in preparation for a left upper lobe lobectomy the following day. He was assigned room 3117 on the third floor of the east (medical) wing of the hospital, where medical or surgical semiprivate and private patients received care. The operative permit obtained that evening read: "I herewith request the performance of the required operation and such additional work as may be found necessary or advisable at the time. /s/ James L. Gilmore/ Witness: /s/ W. Erlich, M.D."

On that evening, one of the house officers visited Gilmore and told him that, if he were in Gilmore's shoes, he would get out of the hospital right then and there because the mortality rate had been extremely high. He suggested that Gilmore sign out against medical advice; Gilmore did not report the incident to Graham, for he was sure that Graham would make life uncomfortable for the house officer. Dr. Kenneth Bell's preoperative orders were as follows:

Routine prep for lobectomy "L."
Morphine 0.15 gm @ 9 A.M.
Atropine .0004 gm @ 9 A.M.
To OR when called in bed.
TPR q4h.
Bedrest with bathroom privileges.
Tub bath.
Light diet.

On April 5, 1933, shortly after 9:00 am, Gilmore arrived in Operating Room No. 1. His blood pressure was 100/60; his pulse, 84 bpm; and his respiration rate, 20 breaths per minute. Anesthesia was begun at 9:35, and an endotracheal tube (probably a Magill tube) was introduced 10 minutes later. Graham made the initial incision at 10:00 am and entered the chest with the removal of ribs no. 6 and no. 7. After cutting adhesions between the upper lobe and chest wall, he felt several hard nodules in the upper lobe, and he focused attention upon the hilum.Confirming that the main stem bronchus was involved and that there was no uninvolved area in the upper lobe bronchus, Graham turned to Dr. Chalfont, Gilmore's physician friend (who was accompanied by Gilmore's brother-in-law, Dr. Archibald Campbell of Montreal, Quebec) and said that it would be useless to perform a lobectomy. He strongly advised the removal of the entire lung and asked for Chalfont's opinion. Chalfont asked if such an operation had ever been done before. Graham replied that it had been performed successfully in animals, in fact, he had even done it himself, but he knew of no case of a successful one-stage removal of the lung in a human being. After a little more discussion, and particularly because Graham felt that Gilmore would want to take any chances that might effect a cure, Graham decided to perform the total pneumonectomy. A rubber catheter was placed around the hilum to constrict the arterial and venous flow for 2 or 3 minutes. No cardiovascular collapse occurred. Graham then applied two clamps, cut between them, removed the lung with one clamp, and placed three
The Postoperative Course

Postoperative orders written by Dr. Bell were fairly sparse:

Regular diet as tolerated.
CO₂ routine.
Elevate foot of bed.
BP and Pulse q15 minutes.
May be turned.
Tight chest binder.

By 3:15 the next afternoon, Gilmore was quite comfortable and had gone 8 hours without an opiate but had not vomited. About 800 cc of fluid had drained through the chest catheter. Gilmore's temperature had remained approximately 37.2°C, his pulse 134 bpm, and his respiratory rate 32/min, with some respiratory difficulty. He coughed when he attempted to lie on his right side or upon talking. He was given Aspirin and codeine to lower his temperature and taken to the operating room for a thoracostomy and drainage of a pus cavity in the left upper chest. With Gilmore under nitrous oxide anesthesia, Graham removed a portion of the second rib and entered a cavity at the apex of the left chest, where he inserted a small tube. He planned to permit this drainage tract to seal, and then follow up with removal of the first and second ribs. From incision to closure, the procedure took 20 minutes. Once again, Dr. Bell was his assistant.

Nine days later, Gilmore was returned to the operating room for a two-rib thoracoplasty under nitrous oxide and oxygen anesthesia. In a 20-minute procedure, the prior incision was extended upward and the first and second ribs were removed. Dilaudid, Veronal, and codeine were the postoperative analgesics used. One week later Gilmore was permitted to get out of bed, and on June 18 he was discharged to go home.

Gilmore's activity had been increased gradually during his postoperative hospital period and, at time of discharge, he had been walking around for about 2 weeks, with moderate dyspnea on exertion. On admission his vital capacity was 3500 cc; at discharge, 1650 cc. His admission weight of 145 lb had fallen to 122 lb; a photograph published with the report in the Journal of the American Medical Association shows an extremely thin man with satisfactory motion of the left upper extremity. Gilmore had undergone 44 days of hospitalization and three operative procedures, but he never needed to return.

Publicity and Priority

Evarts Graham must have realized the significance of his successful procedure, for 7 days later he wrote to H.A. Carlson with comments about the upcoming publication of an article that Carlson and Ballon had prepared. Graham's letter was chiefly devoted to a description of the events in St. Louis, not the substance of Carlson's article.

I wish you could have been here. ... I removed the entire left lung ... for an early carcinoma of the left [main stem] bronchus just where it bifurcated. ... The operation was performed a week ago and he has had a surprisingly little post-operative reaction ... he looks like a patient recovering from a simple appendectomy or hernia ... I feel greatly thrilled about it. ... it looks now as if he would surely recover from the operation. This is the first time that a whole lung has been removed for carcinoma. ... I do not think it would be advisable to put a note about it in the article by yourself and Ballon on the operability of carcinoma of the lung because of course there is still the possibility of an embolus or something of that sort which might carry him off unexpectedly.
THE Performance OF A Lifetime

by C.B. Adams
For the past 26 years, founder Ron Himes has been the producing director of the St. Louis Black Repertory Company, one of the most influential theater companies both nationally and locally that stages productions from an African-American perspective.

Prologue
When he was around six, Ron Himes announced he wanted to be an “aero-nautical engineer,” even though he had never seen one, much less one who was black. This dream lasted several years. Himes was one of five children. His father was a foundry worker, his mother a laundress. In the eighth grade, his basketball coach was a guy from the Washington University Campus Y, who brought Himes and fellow players to campus regularly. So did the next coach, who not only worked at the Y, but was also the president of the University’s Association of Black Students (ABS). The players followed him around at ABS events and activities, from the South 40 to the Field House. In high school, Himes visited the campus on his own, going to lectures at Graham Chapel, sitting in on classes that sounded interesting, and using the library. He even brought groceries and sandwiches to students when they took over Brookings during the campus unrest of the early ’70s.

It was a natural progression, he says, that he attended Washington University when he completed high school in 1970. He was pre-med for a while, then pre-law. Then he wandered through his own mix of studies that included Eastern philosophy, psychology, and sociology. When he graduated in 1978, he left with an undergraduate degree in business administration from University College in Arts & Sciences.

Twenty-five years later, Himes has become all the things he aspired to be, yet none of them specifically. He is part artist and part businessman. He is part actor and part activist. He is the founder and producing director of the St. Louis Black Repertory Company (Black Rep), one of the most influential theater companies both nationally and locally that stages productions from an African-American perspective, yet he sometimes ponders whether he should step down from his leadership role and let the company run under someone else’s direction. And, even though he may not have become that “aero-nautical engineer,” he still dreams big.

A Daring Act
Today, Himes sits in the last row of seats at the Grandel Theatre, the current home of the Black Rep. The only light falling on his profile comes from the set of Robert Johnson – Trick the Devil, a play by Bill Harris in which Himes plays real-life blues musician Robert Johnson. He frequently excuses himself to answer a phone and open the back door for visitors. He says “Hola” to the woman vacuuming the foyer carpeting. With both theatrical nonchalance and determined intensity, he is eating a nectarine. His spirited laugh booms throughout the space—fitting since the theater in its former life was a church.

The Black Rep celebrated its 25th anniversary last year. It is the largest African-American performing arts organization in Missouri and the fifth largest nationally. It reaches an audience of more than 175,000 annually between its main stage productions, touring shows, and community outreach. Himes is now 50. These important milestones are perfect settings to reflect upon how he got from there (Washington University) to here: “A dare. Some friends of mine at the University dared me to audition for this play. I did. I got cast in the play, and it was fun,” he says.

The play was No Place to Be Somebody, by Charles Gordone, and Himes discovered that the theater was exactly the place where he wanted to be somebody.

Death of a Salesman—Birth of a Theater Company
Himes may have been bitten by the acting bug, but he wasn’t prepared to be hit by the reality of campus theater when he auditioned for a part in Death of a Salesman produced by the performing arts area.

“The director, Sid Friedman, who was also the chair of the theater department, auditioned me,
re-auditioned me, and called me back to read for one role after another, after another. All the other students could see that I was strong, that I should probably get a role. Late one night, he took me out in the hall and said, ‘I just can’t do it. I can’t give you a role in this play.’ I could have been devastated and quit acting, but that experience actually spurred me on,” Himes says.

Together with some other black students, Himes created what, in a later incarnation, would become the Black Repertory Company.

“The mission of the company hasn’t changed much since its inception,” he says. “It is to heighten the social, cultural, and educational awareness of the community through the performing arts, to provide opportunities for African Americans to develop, and to showcase their talents.”

The Price of Admission  Himes and his fellow actors began meeting and planning productions of their own. The company applied to the University for permits to give performances throughout the campus, from the Women’s Building to Graham Chapel to the lounges in the dorms.

“Tuition is the great common denominator among all students. It was my position that we paid tuition the same as everyone else, so we should have access to the facilities. If the theater department was not going to cast black students in the plays, then we should do our own plays and use the facilities that we had a right to use,” Himes says.

Word spread. From the cultural microclimate of the University campus, other colleges and universities began to invite the fledgling troupe to perform. So did churches and community centers, especially during Martin Luther King, Jr. and Malcolm X celebrations and Black History Month.

After Himes graduated from the University with a B.S. in business administration in 1978, most of the original company members had already graduated or moved away. Himes kept the Black Rep alive while developing as an artist himself. He acted for the now-defunct Theatre Project Company. He acted in industrial films. He acted in community college productions. He attended classes at the Catherine Dunham Performing Arts Center in East St. Louis.

And, he answered the phone when someone would call to request a new Black Rep production.

“I’d call the performers I knew and say, ‘We’ve got a show in three weeks, can you rehearse?’ A lot of the works we did in those days were collage pieces of poetry, prose, and music,” Himes says.

During the next several years, the Black Rep’s reputation continued to grow. The company found space at a church on St. Louis Avenue. Himes and the other actors began doing community outreach by teaching classes. During these salad days, the company began to produce plays and even some musicals, often with 35–40 actors on the stage.

“That was before we entered into contracts with the Actors’ Union. It was before we were paying everybody. We wanted to pay everyone something, but we weren’t able to pay a lot of people anything,” he says.

The Next Stage  Production by production, class by class, the Black Rep earned its status as one of St. Louis’ major cultural institutions, but the company still faces a formidable obstacle.

“For us, the biggest challenge is to be considered a major cultural institution but not to be supported at the same level as the other major cultural institutions by the philanthropic and corporate communities and the community at large,” Himes says.

Yet even facing this challenge, the Black Rep has earned national recognition. The company has performed at the Kennedy Center four times and has been part of major initiatives with the Lila Wallace Fund, the Ford Foundation, and the Nathan Cummings Foundation. The company also has helped develop young people who have gone on to successful careers on Broadway and with the Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater.

Himes himself is seeking ways to direct both himself and the Black Rep on to the next stage of development. For the past few years, Himes has been a lecturer in African and Afro-American Studies in Arts & Sciences at the University. He spends up to four months a year working at other theaters and teaching at other universities. This fall, he will direct a play in South Africa.

He dreams of the time when the company owns its own theater, facilities, and artistic community center. The company’s performance space at Grandel Theatre is leased; its administrative offices are across the street; and the sets have to be built at another distant facility.

Theater Matters  In this “MTV” world, Himes is adamant that theater in general still matters, and that the Black Rep in particular has an important role to play.

“There are still empty spaces in history that need to be filled from the right perspective, and there are still voices that need to be heard. If we were not here, this community would not see the type of work that we produce at the Black Rep,” Himes says. “There is no other theater company in town that would be doing the work of August Wilson, Leslie Lee, Samm-Art Williams, and many other writers. And there is a whole company of actors, directors, set designers, lighting designers, etc., who wouldn’t be working. This is our legacy and our ongoing responsibility.”

C.B. Adams is a free-lance writer based in St. Charles, Missouri.

The St. Louis Black Repertory Company is a community partner in the University’s Sesquicentennial Celebration. For more information on the company, visit: www.stlouisblackrep.com.
Alumna Shirley Hendricks Perry has relished the many twists and turns of her varied career path, including working for the CIA, founding a school in Luxembourg City, and helping establish a Commission on the Status of Women. And let's not forget acting in the theater, and all else in between!

BY BETSY ROGERS
In a truly action-packed half-century, Shirley Hendrick Perry has been a spy, an educator, a feminist champion, a senior aide to the Canadian consul general in Boston, and a clinical research associate with Quintiles Transnational, a contract pharmaceutical organization. In the midst of this astonishing array of professional positions, she married, raised a son and daughter, and earned an M.B.A.

Now retired, she's returned to theater, a lifelong passion and her undergraduate major at Washington University, where she received a bachelor's degree—and a Phi Beta Kappa key—in 1950.

When she reviews her life's remarkable narrative, Perry acknowledges relishing the breadth of experience as much as the experiences themselves. "I have enjoyed the diversity as much as any one position," she says. "It has all been very rewarding."

Perry was born in Alton and raised in Moro, Illinois. A thespian at Alton High School—"I think I was in about every play," she recalls—she chose English and drama as majors at the University and blossomed in the liberal arts world. "I was there to learn as much as possible," she says, "not to be a grinning preprofessional."

As things turned out, it was exactly the background the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) sought in its new employees. Not that Perry anticipated working for the CIA: "They sort of found me," she notes. She had spotted a cryptic message on a University employment bulletin board announcing that a "government agency" was recruiting graduates. When she followed up, she found herself interviewing with—and hired by—the CIA.

Everything she studied at the University was helpful to her, she observes. The drama background stood her in good stead as she invented and lived out cover stories. World literature and history courses taught her much about other countries. Composition classes honed her writing skills.

Perry became a case officer at the CIA but in 1952 was sent as an operations assistant to "a particularly interesting place at a particularly interesting time"—Vienna, Austria, then a partitioned city within the Soviet zone of a partitioned nation.

"These were the most frigid days of the Cold War," she recalls, "and Vienna was the easternmost outpost of the Cold War," base of the agency's most concentrated efforts to penetrate Soviet intelligence.

"The whole team was young, dedicated, and very successful," she recalls. Perry was part of the station's first major recruiting breakthrough, turning a Soviet spy into a double agent. She monitored his travels, the information he supplied, and the other spies he reported on. "I was the bookkeeper," she says. "I put the fragments together."

Still in Vienna in 1954, she married Robert Perry, a U.S. Army intelligence officer. "We were two spooks together," she recalls with a laugh. She continued with the CIA until 1964, serving in Munich and Washington, D.C., and traveling widely in Europe and the Middle East.

In 1964 the Perrys gave up undercover work and moved to Boston, where her then-husband took a job with the Bank of Boston. The bank sent them to Luxembourg City in 1970 to implement his proposal for a subsidiary there. By now they had two children, aged 5 and nearly 3, and Shirley Perry discovered that there was no English-language school in Luxembourg.

She set to work. She gathered executives of American companies operating in Luxembourg and persuaded them to pay tuition for their employees' children. She met with education officials and was given a building for $1 a year. She recruited Americans and Luxembourgers as teachers. And she opened the American School of Luxembourg, serving as director and board chair.

"The school taught an American curriculum but was open to any foreign national in Luxembourg. And you know," she adds with satisfaction, "the school is still there."

In 1975, in the midst of the women's rights movement, they returned to Boston, where Perry became active in the National Organization of Women and the League of Women Voters. She and other advocates worked with the governor of Massachusetts to establish a Commission on the Status of Women. He promptly appointed her and 29 others as charter commissioners. While on the commission, Perry conceived, wrote, and launched an economic literacy program for women. Chairing the commission's Education Committee, she worked with publishers to improve women's portrayal in textbooks. She kept up a busy public speaking schedule.

Her husband, meanwhile, had proposed another Bank of Boston expansion, this one in Canada, and in 1980 they moved to Toronto. Perry used this interlude to return to graduate school, earning an M.B.A. at York University.
"This was a real learning experience," she observes. "It was focused, intense, and extremely practical. I met a lot of interesting people." In fact, her networking there led to her next international adventure—a position as political and economic officer and senior aide to the Canadian consul general in Boston that she held from 1987, after their return to the United States, until 1994.

At the time, Canada was very eager for a free-trade agreement with the United States. Perry monitored New England attitudes and developments bearing on this and other U.S.–Canadian issues and helped the consul general shape policy initiatives. Among many projects, she helped establish Canadian studies programs at American universities.

From 1995 to 1999, she broadened her already well-rounded résumé at Quintiles Transnational, working first as a business development associate and then as a clinical research associate, recruiting and evaluating investigators and sites for clinical trials in osteoporosis, growth hormone deficiency, and autoimmune disease.

Meanwhile, she had returned to the theater as a member of Boston's Fenway Players and the Chekhov Film and Drama Company at Boston University (BU). With the Fenway Players, she performed the lead roles of Arkadina in The Sea Gull in 1992, and then she traveled with the BU group in 1993 to the Chekhov Drama Festival in Yalta and to St. Petersburg. "I went as a stand-in and had a ball," she says.

The same intellectual curiosity and zest for living has led her now to Oxford, Mississippi, which she chose for retirement because it combines a major university with a literary environment and a benign climate. She has performed twice with Theatre Oxford, including the lead role in Love Letters in February 2003, and has been an extra in three films. The latest of these, 21 Grams, is the work of the rising young Mexican director Alejandro Gonzalez Inarritu and stars Sean Penn, Naomi Watts, and Benicio Del Toro.

In addition to theater and film work, she is secretary of the Lafayette County Democratic Executive Committee, an active Lutheran, and a volunteer at the Interfaith Compassion Ministry, an organization that helps the indigent with rent, utility, and medical bills.

So her pace has not slowed. She is involved in the lives of her daughter, Andrea, who will graduate in 2004 from the Syracuse University College of Law, and her son, Rob, a graphic designer in New York City. And she's working on her memoirs, which she hopes to publish next year, chronicling her career path's surprising twists and turns. To the comment that hers has been a remarkable life, she has a simple but energetic response: "It still is!"

She adds: "I've been very fortunate to be in the right place at the right time. I found each aspect challenging and satisfying, and I hope that I was able to contribute, to do some good along the way."
The Right Time, the Right Place,

Norman Foster has parlayed a lifetime of finding creative, environmentally sound solutions for hazardous waste into, among other important endeavors, support for the University and its students.

Just as environmental protection regulation at the state and federal levels was becoming more stringent in the late 1970s, Norm Foster was starting a company in Detroit that put him squarely in the middle of the controversial issue of hazardous waste disposal.

Because of Foster's foresight and experience in the chemical industry, his company, NorTru, Inc., offered a timely, cost-effective service to industries needing to dispose of chemical waste byproducts—and provided an environmentally friendly alternative to landfill dumping.

NorTru's strict attention to regulations and procedural detail put the company in the good graces of both the Michigan and federal environmental protection agencies. It won the admiration and cooperation of both the state of Michigan and the city of Detroit, which saw it as a positive force in the effort to bring new industry into the region. In fact, the city and the state provided loans to grow the business when banks wouldn't. "You'd walk into a bank and say, 'My company handles hazardous waste,' and the banker would say, 'Have a nice day!''" says Foster. The banks eventually came on board after the company proved it could do what it said.

Foster's company became the largest in the United States in hazardous waste recycling and along the way became a technological pioneer. "We developed the technology we needed as we went along," Foster says. The company was among the first to produce solid and liquid fuels from hazardous wastes to replace coal, and it developed the first process to completely recover and recycle the wastes from steel drums and then treat and shred the steel into high-grade scrap metal. Clients who sought out NorTru's services were among the largest in the automotive, paint and chemical, and pharmaceutical industries—which all produce large quantities of waste byproducts.

The company grew from a handful of employees in 1979 to around 300 by 1993. It was the largest employer in an old industrial section of Detroit, and hired and trained workers from the inner city. Foster was president and owner of the company until it was sold to Philip Environmental, Inc., of Canada in 1993, and he became president of that company's U.S. Chemical Operations Division. He stayed on as president of the division for three years.

This success story has its roots in the home in which Foster grew up in University City, Missouri. He was the only son of a tailor and his wife who were immigrants to the United States. "Neither of my parents finished eighth grade, but education was an important factor in their lives, and it became important to me," he says. Upon graduation from University City High School in 1956, Foster applied to Washington University's School of Engineering & Applied Science. "I never thought of going anywhere else,"
he says. "I was accepted and selected chemical engineering as my program."

While a University student, he also worked as a math proctor and for 30 hours a week in a grocery store, so he could afford the $330 tuition—an experience that left a lasting impression on him. When he received his chemical engineering degree, he immediately went to work for Monsanto Company as a chemical engineer at its Queeny plant. "I thought engineering was fun, but that's not where I wanted to be. I didn't want to be a specialist, I wanted to be a generalist."

As it happened, at that time the engineering school—in partnership with the business school—offered a master's program that fit his needs. "The program in engineering administration was conducted at night and on Saturdays, so it gave me an opportunity to go for my master's degree while I was still working," Foster says. The program paid off. Foster moved from the engineering side to the management side, and eventually ended up in finance. "So I did virtually everything within Monsanto except sales and marketing."

"The cost of education is very high ... It's important to have the wherewithal to fund the scholarships necessary to bring in the kids who need the education and who contribute to the growth and development of the University ..."

His wide-ranging experience at Monsanto provided him a boost toward his next job—president of PanAm Chemical Corporation in Toledo, Ohio. "It was a problem company that had trouble getting product out the door, and it had labor difficulties," Foster says. "We turned it around in 18 months." A change of ownership prompted him to move on to Oxy Metal Industries Corporation, a division of Occidental Petroleum with worldwide operations. He became its president and CEO. "If it had been an independent company, it would have been among the Fortune 300," he says.

By 1979, acting on his strong belief that recycling was long overdue in a country with a throw-away mentality, he formed his own company, Nortru, Inc. It allowed him to combine his education, his experience, his instincts, and his ideas; for some it might have been a risky venture, but Foster was confident that he would succeed. And succeed he did.

His "retirement" in 1997 didn't last long. He had other ideas to pursue. He is now chairman of Ash Services, LLC, of Colorado Springs, Colorado, a company that finds beneficial uses for the ash coming out of power plants. "If they burn coal, they have ash," Foster says. The company has developed a new technology for separating low-carbon from high-carbon ash. Low-carbon ash can be used as a replacement for cement in concrete. "It's substantially cheaper and structurally the same," he says matter-of-factly.

His success and the start he got at Washington University prompted Foster to become a sponsor in the Engineering Scholarship Program in 1984, as part of the ALLIANCE campaign. "My parents were celebrating their 50th anniversary, and I thought, 'What better way to honor them for their support than to establish a scholarship in their names?" He has since sponsored four annual and two endowed scholarships.

Becoming a scholarship sponsor was a natural step for Foster: "The cost of education is very high—the cost to the kids and their parents of getting into a university like this," he says. "It's important to have the wherewithal to fund the scholarships necessary to bring in the kids who need the education and who contribute to the growth and development of the University, just as it is to have the funds for the facilities to put them in. It's just super critical, because this University does an outstanding job of educating kids and developing them for the real world."

From that first reconnection through the scholarship program, Foster's involvement with the University has grown and grown—from being a member of his class reunion committee to the Engineering National Council and the National Endowed Scholarship Committee. But perhaps his most significant role is as a pioneer in the University's Regional Cabinet program. He was founding chair of the Detroit Regional Cabinet, the University's first, and chair of the Detroit Regional Campaign Committee. He also serves as vice chair of the National Regional Campaign Committee for the Campaign for Washington University. Furthermore, he serves on a new University support group in Naples, Florida, where he and his wife, Madeline, have their winter home. For his service and achievements, he has received both the Engineering Alumni Achievement Award in 1996 and the Distinguished Alumni Award at this year's Founders Day celebration.

Washington University is fortunate to have a loyal alumnus and dedicated volunteer like Norm Foster. He's not the only one who was in the right place at the right time. 

—John W. Hansford
Chancellor Mark Wrighton presents Marie Prange Oetting with the 2003 "Search" Award.

2003 "SEARCH" AWARD TO MARIE PRANGE OETTING


Marie Oetting has been an enthusiastic advocate and a dedicated volunteer for Washington University for many years. She and her late husband, William J. Oetting, B.S. B.A. '47, J.D. '49, were longtime supporters of the scholarship program, and she recently endowed the William Julius and Marie Prange Oetting Scholarship. She has served on the Student Life Task Force, a part of the Commission on the Future of Washington University; on the Arts & Sciences Dean's Advisory Board; and as chair of the Arts & Sciences Eliot Society Membership Committee. She was 2001-2002 chair of the Alumni Board of Governors and alumni representative to the Board of Trustees. In 1994, she was awarded the University's Distinguished Alumni Award, and she recently endowed the William Julius and Marie Prange Oetting Scholarship. She has served on the Student Life Task Force, a part of the Commission on the Future of Washington University; on the Arts & Sciences Dean's Advisory Board; and as chair of the Arts & Sciences Eliot Society Membership Committee. She was 2001-2002 chair of the Alumni Board of Governors and alumni representative to the Board of Trustees. In 1994, she was awarded the University's Distinguished Alumni Award, and she recently endowed the William Julius and Marie Prange Oetting Scholarship.

Over the years, Oetting's principal involvement has been with undergraduate reunions, where she has served as overall chair for more than a decade. She and John R. Barsanti, Jr., B.S. '49, J.D. '52, have co-chaired every five-year reunion from the 5th through the 55th, which is coming up in May 2004. Her warm, personal message inspires all generations of alumni to discover how a strong relationship with Washington University enriches their lives.

A L I F E L O N G E N D E A V O R

Gordon Philpott, M.D. '61, believes giving should be a lifelong endeavor, and he backs up his words with action. Since retiring in 1999 as the Harry Edison Professor of Surgery and professor of radiology at Washington University School of Medicine, Philpott has managed the Philpott Family Foundation and is an active volunteer at the University. "I consider it a privilege to have the opportunity to give something back," he says. "My personal focus is on young people, to encourage them to recognize the value of their participation."

As chair of the Alumni Board of Governors for 2003-2004, Philpott looks forward to encouraging all alumni to participate in the Annual Fund. "Washington University is among the top institutions in the country," he says, "and the pride and loyalty of the alumni have a lot to do with that. The University's outstanding national reputation benefits each of us throughout our life, and that means each of us has a responsibility to support the University and the next generation of students."

To that end, Philpott and his family recently established a $200,000 challenge to match each two-year pledge from alumni with $100, regardless of the size of the gift. The challenge is particularly significant for younger alumni, who are not in a position to make large contributions. "A lot of recent graduates think small gifts don't matter, but they do," Philpott says. "Alumni participation is one of the most important indicators of the strength of an institution. It attracts other donations and raises the University's national ranking."

Philpott wants to introduce young alumni to all the benefits of maintaining a close connection with Washington University by involving them in alumni activities as undergraduates. He points out: "We work closely with the Career Center on campus to build students' awareness of the strength and value of our alumni network. A couple of years ago, we helped launch Career Connections, a valuable online..."
To take advantage of Career Connections and all online services for alumni, visit www.alumni.wustl.edu, the Alumni Association home page. You must first log on to the password-protected Alumni Directory, using the seven-digit number that appears above your name on the back of this magazine. • The University offers programs to its alumni wherever they live. Washington University Clubs in 40 cities worldwide bring alumni together for community service projects and programs featuring visiting faculty. Faculty also lead tours for the Alumni Travel and Learning Program and present alumni seminars and lectures on campus.

networking service for alumni, parents, and students, and today more than 5,000 volunteers serve as resources and share information about their careers and experiences. Users can search the database by field of work, geographic location, and academic major. It's a great service for young alumni—and a great way for alumni all across the country to get involved.

Philpott grew up in St. Louis and graduated from John Burroughs School, where he met his wife, Susie. Following his graduation from Yale, he returned to St. Louis to attend the Washington University School of Medicine. He was drawn by the quality of the faculty, including such brilliant clinical professors as Harvey Butcher, Gene Bricker, Walter Ballinger, Charlie Parker, and Carl Moyer, and by the medical school's strength in research and science.

Philpott maintained his interest in research during his clinical practice, which included service as surgeon-in-chief at Jewish Hospital. Together with colleague Judith M. Connett, research professor of surgery, and other University scientists, Philpott conducted extensive research in the diagnosis and treatment of colorectal cancer and in the early detection of breast cancer. He played a key role in establishing the Breast Health Center at Barnes-Jewish Hospital.

As a volunteer at Washington University, Philpott has served on the Alumni Board of Governors as Annual Fund chair and executive vice chair. He is a former member of the Medical Alumni Association board and currently is a member of the committee for the Scholars in Medicine Program. His son, Tim, graduated from the medical school in 1994. The chair and executive vice chair of the Alumni Board of Governors represent the alumni on the University's Board of Trustees. This past year, they became voting members, thanks to an effort led by John Gianoulakis, Alumni Board of Governors chair for 2002-2003. "It gives us a full seat at the table," Philpott says, "and represents the increasingly active role of the alumni in the future of the University."

Join Washington University alumni and friends for one of these exciting trips in 2004. Members of the University faculty will accompany some trips as "travel/study leaders."

Enjoy the spectacular natural beauty of the Canadian Rockies.

F. Gilbert Bickel III, B.S.B.A. '66, VICE CHAIR, ANNUAL GIVING
Jerome F. Brasch, B.S.Ch.E. '44, M.S.Ch.E. '47, VICE CHAIR, PLANNED GIVING
Melvin F. Brown, A.B. '57, J.D. '61, VICE CHAIR, REGIONAL PROGRAMS
John Michael Clear, A.B. '71, VICE CHAIR, ALUMNI PROGRAMS
Andrew T. Grossman, A.B. '92, VICE CHAIR, ALUMNI AND PARENTS ADMISSION PROGRAM
Jacqueline P. Ulin, A.B. '97, J.D. '01, VICE CHAIR, YOUNG ALUMNI

Antarctica & The Falklands
February 2-18

Sea of Cortez Whale-Watching Expedition
February 21-29

Machu Picchu/The Galapagos
March 10-23

Antebellum South
April 24-May 1

Cruise the Imperial Passage
May 14-29

Ancient Harbors: Catalonia, Languedoc, & Provence
May 19-29

Alumni Campus in Normandy
May 24-June 1

Alaska's Inside Passage
June 12-19

The Romance of the Blue Danube
June 15-29

The Canadian Rockies
July 18-25

Passage of Peter the Great
August 9-21

Alumni College in Spain
August 30-September 7

New Zealand
October 16-29

Germany's Legendary Holiday Markets
November 27-December 5

All trips will be presented at the 2004 Travel Program Preview Event, October 16, 2003. For information on the preview event or any of the trips, please call the Alumni Association Travel Office: (866) WUTRIPS or (314) 935-5212; e-mail: travel@wustl.edu; or visit our Web site: www.alumni.wustl.edu. You'll find "Travel Program" when you click on "Other Alumni Services." Trip dates/details are subject to change.
More than 1,200 alumni representing a wide variety of generations gathered on the Hilltop Campus in May 2003. From class parties to the Great Bear Parade to the Reunion Gala, classmates reunited with old friends and met new ones. The 50th Reunion Class of 1953, which graduated the year the University celebrated its Centennial, led the way with the largest attendance, and more than 200 alumni participated in Reunion College, which featured conversation with outstanding faculty. To cap a stellar year, class giving raised more than $11 million for the University, with the Class of 1963 winning the trophy for the greatest increase in participation. Here's a salute to our stellar alumni, one and all!
Celebration

Class of 1938 — Evelyn (Eve) Bissell Horner, A.B. '38, and her husband, Richard W. Horner, A.B. '36, admire pictures of her as the 1937 Hatchet Queen. Eve served as an honorary chair for the 65th Reunion.

Class of 1978 — Reunion intern Yuan Ji, Class of '06, helps 25th Reunion co-chair Arthur P. Hostetter, A.B. '78, with his toga.

A View from 1953 — Herbert F. Hitzeinan, Jr., B.F.A. '53, looks on from the past (his senior class yearbook photo) at his 50th Reunion medallion bearing the Sesquicentennial seal.

Class of 1923 — Katherine M. Chambers, A.B. '23, M.S. '34, Ph.D. '56, celebrating her 80th Reunion, meets with Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton.

Class of 1973 — Friendships endure among WU alumni. This group has reunited at Reunions spanning three decades. Shown in 1973 (above) and in 2003 are (from left in both): Dennis E. Slater, James R. Turk, Phillip H. Fisher (reclining above), Stephen W. Kiener, Eric C. Harris, B.S.B.A. '73, and Paul C. Stillwell. All but Harris are A.B. '73.

Class of 1978 — Reunion intern Yuan Ji, Class of '06, helps 25th Reunion co-chair Arthur P. Hostetter, A.B. '78, with his toga.

Celebrate Reunion 2004,
May 20–22

Reunion for undergraduate alumni of architecture, art, arts & sciences, business, and engineering is right around the corner. Come join the volunteers who help make it a success!

Are you planning to come back for Reunion and have friends you hope to see? Alumni Relations can provide you with the support to make it easy to get in touch. Do you want to help your class set a new Class Gift total? Let us know!

Even if you have only a few minutes to spare to review a class list and draft a letter to a group of your friends, you can make a difference. Please call (314) 935-6503 or 1-800-867-ALUM (toll free), or e-mail: alumni_relations@wustl.edu.
We want to hear about recent promotions, honors, appointments, travel, marriages (please report marriages after the fact), and births so we can keep your classmate informed about important changes in your lives.

ALUMNI CODES

| AR | Grad. Law | GL | Grad. Law | MT | Manual Training |
| BU | Grad. Medicine | GM | Grad. Nursing | NU | Nursing |
| DE | Dental | GN | Grad. Nursing | OT | Occupa. Therapy |
| EN | Engineering | GR | Grad. Arts & Sciences | PT | Physical Therapy |
| FA | Art | HA | Health Care Admin. | SI | Sever Institute |
| GB | Grad. Business | LA | Arts & Sciences | SW | Social Work |
| GF | Grad. Art | MD | Medicine | UC | University College |

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Entries will appear, as space permits, in the earliest possible issue, based on the order received.

Joseph Chused, LW 30, who arraigned with some of the state's to build a facility in nearby Godfrey, called Amendment. He is a retired medical career in the Alton, Ill., of Missouri Press in 2002. Ann Carter Stith, LA 42, who has spent her life advocating for and changing the judicial system in Missouri and nationwide, received the St. Louis Daily Record Citizenship Award for 2003.

Harvey Veit, LA 47, MD 51, who has retired after a 35-year medical career in the Alton, Ill. area, has been working for several years to establish a history museum in nearby Godfrey, Ill. Called America's History Museum, it will house his vast collection of historical artifacts. Veit, a resident of Godfrey, has purchased land as a museum site and is trying to raise $500,000 to build a facility.

Joe B. Hall, MD 48, is spending his retirement collecting information from physicians in rural Arkansas to include in the Arkansas Country Doctor Museum in Lincoln, Ark. Hall, of Fayetteville, has contributed information from countless hours of interviews he arranged with some of the state's earliest rural doctors. The first country doctors came to Lincoln from Tennessee in the early 1800s.

Milton Gehlert, BU 50, and his wife, Bobby, have been married for nearly 53 years, spending 51 of them in Kirkwood, Mo. The couple are avid walkers, often walking the neighborhood four times a day, and they play tennis three to four times a week. They have two children and four grandchildren.

Audrey R. Jung, UC 50, GR 96, who taught elementary school for 47 years, has retired. She is married to Harry C. Jung, BU 40.

Jack Frohlichstein, UC 51, who has been ushering at the Fox Theatre in St. Louis for 20 years and protecting the backstage area at The Muny for 16 years, is an avid member of the St. Louis Track Club and has run more than 2,300 races since the late 1980s. A lifelong teacher and coach of girls' basketball, he also coaches tennis three to four times a day, and they enjoy reading daily papers, including the comics, and looks forward to continuing the activities he loves.

Constance "Connie" Kling Levy, LA 52, received the 2003 Lee Bennett Hopkins Award for Splash! Poems of Our Watery World, her most recent book of poetry. The award recognizes the most outstanding book of children's poetry by an American poet published in the previous calendar year. She and her husband, Monroe "Monty" Levy, LA 48, reside in St. Louis.

Jack Wilson, PT 53, was inducted into the Louisville Male High School Hall of Fame for professional development and civic and charitable service.

Thomas L. Pulliam III, EN 54, has become active in many service organizations throughout St. Louis since retirement in 1995. He coordinates maintenance of area Ronald McDonald Houses, volunteers at several local schools, cleans his "adopted" highway near his home, and serves on the board of directors for Pathways to Independence. Previously, he was a department head in McDonnell Douglas' Environmental Test Laboratories in St. Louis. Pulliam and his wife, a teacher assistant with the St. Louis Special School District, have seven children and 10 grandchildren.

Bill Watson, ES 54, a clinical professor of pediatrics at Vanderbilt Children's Hospital, in Nashville, received the 2003 Tennessee Physician of the Year Award and the 1988 Pediatrician of the Year Award. He received awards from the American Academy of Pediatrics in 1991.

Donald R. Franz, EN 55, SI 60, teaches a University course in software design, emphasizing "rule-based activity modeling." He also leads the St. Louis Ragtimers, a music-performance group formed in 1961. His favorite campus activities include University basketball and volleyball.

Norman A. Steger, EN 56, retired from Rockwell International in 1994 after serving as an aerospace engineer for more than 35 years. Nicholas Byron, LW 58, is the Madison County (Ill.) Circuit Court judge who presided in a recent high-profile tobacco liability case that resulted in a $10.1 billion verdict against Philip Morris USA.

Robert J. Franklin, GR 58, has written the novel The Adventures of Eric Hamilton (Ariel Books), released in June 2003. It explores the late 20th-century male and how he responds to American political, social, and business pressures. Franklin, head of St. Louis Union Trust's Bond Division for nearly 20 years, began writing seriously upon retirement in 1991. Two of his plays, including What Price Honor, set in Vietnam, have been produced. He and his wife, Alice Lugger Mangel, UC 65, are building their dream house on a 60-acre horse ranch in the Dragon Mountains of southern Arizona.

James Leonard, SI 66, is president of IEEE-USA, an organizational unit of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, which supports the career and public-policy interests of its members. Leonard, who will serve until 2004, is a Technical Fellow at Boeing's Military Aircraft and Missile Systems Division in St. Charles, Mo., where he is responsible for the integration of the U.S. Navy's air-to-surface Harpoon/Standoff Land Attack Missile into military aircraft.

Sanford Miller, GR 66, has published more than 50 articles and two research monographs since retiring and builds Websites on mathematics from the University. His latest monograph, Differential Subordinations, Theory and Applications, co-authored with Petru Mocanu, appeared in 2001.

Susan Vinicor, PT 66, continues to practice outpatient orthopaedic physical therapy on a part-time basis, and she has become a certified Pilates instructor.
Stickball—A Big 'Hit' in Bowles

Growing up in Queens and Long Island in the 1970s and '80s, I probably played on about two dozen stickball courts of all shapes and sizes. But it wasn’t until I got to Washington University that I found a true stickball temple: Bowles Plaza.

It had all the right ingredients: a solid brick surface, a closed-in area, and a two-story building with a four-story middle—Umrath Hall—that made for the perfect home run wall.

Equipment was pretty simple. My buddy Ed Palatella (A.B. ‘89) and I bought a can of tennis balls and some masking tape at the campus bookstore, then we walked to a University City hardware store to buy a piece of wood, which we used as our bat. We wrapped the bottom 6 inches of the bat in tape, both for better grip and to avoid splinters. (Ed still has that bat in his house in Erie, Pennsylvania.) Then we’d tape a strike zone on the wall of Mallinckrodt Center.

We would play either 1-on-1 or 2-on-2, depending on how many guys we could round up. To offset the advantage that hitters would have facing only two fielders, the pitcher would stand just 25 feet from the batter, making it hard for the batter to get around on pitches. Even if the batter did make contact, a hit wasn’t guaranteed.

In stickball, you don’t run the bases; you hit for distance. To get a single in Bowles Plaza, you had to hit a groundball or line drive past the pitcher. If the pitcher fielded the ball cleanly, it was an out. A double was any ball hit off the bottom two stories [of Umrath], a triple was anything off the top two stories, and a home run was on the roof or over the building. Only “centerfield” was taller than two stories; that’s where home runs went to die.

Any ball caught in the air or off the wall was an out. Since the park was so small, the pitcher, if he got a good jump, could turn around and play the carom like Carl Yastrzemski at the Green Monster. He could even turn a home run into an out if he caught it off the sloped roof.

I remember the first time someone hit a shot screaming toward a window. All of us held our breath, waiting for the inevitable sound of shattered glass. But it turned out that the windows were double-ply glass, and the ball just made a loud “THUMP” before bouncing off.

Bowles Plaza—which my friend Phil Dunn (A.B. ‘90) dubbed “Mallinckrodt Stadium”—was truly tailor-made for stickball. The nooks and crannies of the courtyard helped ricochet everything back to us like a pinball machine. The only exception was the archway in the middle of Umrath Hall, where balls would fly out of the park and land in front of Graham Chapel.

We’d play for hours on the weekends and in the evenings, sometimes even skipping a night class because we were having so much fun. We’d spray balls all over the place: into the Deli, scattering customers; down the steps that lead to the lower level of Mallinckrodt, surprising people as they were coming out the doors; and into the fountain, sometimes with a fielder jumping in for a truly splashy catch.

I was often reminded of those games when writing my first book, Growing Up Baseball, with my dad, Harvey Frommer (Taylor Publishing Company, 2001). The major league baseball players we interviewed told us stories of turning streets, courtyards, and abandoned tennis courts into stickball fields. But I bet none could compare to Bowles Plaza.

—Frederic J. Frommer, A.B. ‘89, is a political reporter with The Associated Press in Washington, D.C.
Robert Elvin, SI 72, is working in Toronto, Canada, as marketing director for plastics at Brentntag Canada and would like to hear from friends. E-mail: relvin@brentntag.ca.

John Gannon, GR 72, GR 76, who has received numerous awards for his intelligence work and is former chairman of the National Intelligence Community, was named by the organization's new majority staff director. Previously, he served as deputy director and assistant director of the Central Intelligence Agency; and most recently he service with the White House transition team for the newly formed Department of Homeland Security.

Ronald ‘Ron’ B. Richard, GR 72, GR 76, GR 84, has been appointed president of the Los Angeles office of the St. Louis-based law firm Bryan Cave. E-mail: jwmorof@bryancave.com.

Jeffrey Morof, LW 79, has been appointed resident manager of the Los Angeles office of the St. Louis-based law firm Bryan Cave.
In celebration of the 150th anniversary of the University's founding in 1853, Washington University is publishing a new pictorial history book, *Beginning a Great Work: Washington University in St. Louis, 1853–2003*, which will be available early next year.

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Washington University, had been director/professor of the Environmental Sciences Institute at Florida A&M University.

Greg Sullivan, EN 81, sold his consulting company, G.A. Sullivan, to Avanade Inc. in Seattle. Continuing his responsibilities, he became regional general manager of Avanade.

David Clewell, GR 82, recently published a book of poetry, The Low End of Higher Things (University of Wisconsin Press). He teaches writing and literature at Webster University in St. Louis. Clewell also wrote an article saluting Donald Finkel, poet-in-residence emeritus in English in Arts & Sciences at Washington University, which was published in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch on June 29, 2003.

Matthew W. Kelly, BU 82, a partner in Schrempt, Blaine, Kelly and Don, a small law firm in Alton, Ill., his hometown, is raising his three children—Michael, 11; Molly, 10; and Maggie, 8.

Michael J. Noetzel, HS 82, professor of neurology and pediatrics in the School of Medicine, received the John Dorocono Memorial Award for Clinical Excellence from the Medical Alumni Association of Missouri at the St. Louis chapter's 20th anniversary annual dinner. Honored for "outstanding leadership and service to children and adolescents with brain injury and their families," Noetzel is medical director of therapy services at St. Louis Children's Hospital.

David W. Levi, FA 83, and Sam Stangel, who are leaders in the fields of management and service to children and adolescents with brain injury and their families, "Noetzel is medical director of therapy services at St. Louis Children's Hospital."

Susan Rowe, SW 83, LW 83, a partner at the Stolar Partnership in St. Louis, is internationally famous glass artists and graduates of University City (Mo.) High School. In February 2003 they participated in the high school's returning artists series, working with students and the public. Levi owns Ibx Glass Studio on Whisky Island, Wash., and Stangel owns the Auguste Glass Studio in Augusta, Mo.

Clifton A. Smith, LA 83, who has extensive experience in child and adolescent psychiatry and is affiliated with St. John's Mercy Medical Center in St. Louis County, has become a member of the board of directors for Logos School, a private school for emotionally troubled teens. The school is located in the St. Louis suburb of Dittmer.

Gabriel Spalding, LA 83, and his wife announce the birth of Dalton Cooper Spalding on May 4, 2003, in Kirkaldy, Scotland. During his sabbatical, Gabriel is working with the optical trapping group in the School of Physics and Astronomy at the University of St. Andrews in North Haugh, Fife, in Scotland.

Gregory F. Heppner, Architect, FA 85, received one of the next generation's leaders in the field of architecture for the 2003-2004 season. He has been named chief executive officer of Barnes-Jewish St. Peters Hospital, St. Peters, Mo. David and his wife, Moira, have two sons, ages 12 and 8, and a daughter, 10.

Grace U. Oh, AR 87, resigned as project manager and associate at Hayes Large Architects and is a stay-at-home mom to Joshua Jinsok Kraybill, in State College, Pa., home of the Nittany Lions.

Lt. Col. Colin Ohrt, MD 87, is working along with several other University alumni, with the U.S. Army Medical Research Unit in Kenya to predict, detect, prevent, and treat infectious disease threats to military personnel and civilians in East Africa.

Howard A. Shalowitz, LW 87, was sworn in as president of the Bar Association of Metropolitan St. Louis in January 2003. He had served on BAMSL's Board of Governors since 1995 and was chairman of the association's Lawyer Referral and Information service from 1999-2002.

Christine Brewer, GB 88, dramatic soprano, recently made a triumphant debut at the Metropolitan Opera in New York City in the role of Richard Strauss's Ariadne auf Naxos. Previously, she won the raves of European critics for her concert performances in operas by Richard Wagner. Brewer and her husband, Ross, an award-winning history and geography teacher at the junior-high level, reside in Lancaster, Ohio.

Catherine (Miley) Fredian, BU 88, and her husband, John, announce the birth of Colin Joseph in October 2002. He joined brothers John, 5, and Nolan, 3. The family was set to move from Alpharetta, Ga., to Fort Worth, Texas, in June 2003.

John II. Fulillow, Jr, EN 88, technical marketing manager for Texas Instruments, received a 2003 Black Engineer of the Year Award. Recipients were chosen by the Council of Engineering Deans of the Historically Black Colleges and Universities and Lockheed Martin Corporation. The awards honor the achievements of African Americans who are leaders in the fields of math, science, engineering, and information technology. The awards ceremony was hosted by US Black Engineer & Information Technology.

Douglas M. Hansell, HS 88, was recently named vice president of medical affairs for Biopure.
Corporation, a leading developer, manufacturer, and supplier of a new class of Pharmaceuticals called oxygen therapeutics. For the past 10 years, he has served as an anesthesiologist at Massachusetts General Hospital and as a teaching instructor in anesthesiology at Harvard University’s School of Medicine. Previously, he held an academic appointment at Washington University’s School of Medicine.

Dean D. Meriwether, LA 88, an associate at Dubai J.udge, was elected to the Board of Governors of the University of Metropolitan St. Louis. He is chairman of its Suburban Lawyers Section.

Robert Pacifi, HS 88, has been appointed director of the Division of Environmental and Metabolism at Emory University’s School of Medicine in Atlanta. He specializes in osteoporosis, estrogen deficiency, and bone loss. Previously, he was a staff attorney at Emory in the radiology and medicine departments at Washington University.

Ivan J. Dolewicz, BU 89, now is chief claims officer and senior vice president of Gulf Insurance Group, a subsidiary of Travelers Property Casualty Corp. Prior to joining Gulf, Dolewicz held senior positions with Kemper Insurance Companies and CVA Insurance Companies.

David M. Goldberg, LA 89, and Stephanie Katz, LA 89, were married in 2002. He says, “We didn’t know each other at Washington University, but we met 10 years later, after I moved to Boston.”

David recently started his own book-publishing company, and Stephanie works as a writer and stand-up comic, which David calls “the Washington University of the East Coast.”

Doug P. Green, BU 89, has moved to Washington, D.C., where he is a staff attorney for administrative counsel for the U.S. House of Representatives.

Laura Hronyk Hendick, LA 89, and her husband, Doug, announce the birth of Cooper Ashley on July 28, 2002. The family resides in Clearwater, Fla. E-mail: ahildes<email.com.

Tori Seli Biedke, LA 90, LA 90, GR 93, and her husband, Tom, announce the birth of Eric Joseph on March 1, 2003. He joins Mark, 3, and Daniel in college French one night a week during the school year.

Debbie L. Biondo, PT 90, is a physical therapist at North Shore University Hospital, and she is a speech-language pathologist at St. Peter’s Hospital, St. Petersburg, Mo. In 1995, she married Angelo Biondo, whose two children are Jennifer, 26, and Jerod, 19. She says, “Life is great!”

Katherine “Katie” (Seman) Braam, LA 90, and Tilj Braam, who were married in November 2000, announce the birth of Sophia Lucile on Jan. 7, 2003. Katie, who received a Master of Social Work degree from the Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C., specializes in using play therapy to work with children. E-mail: kbraam@msn.com.

Doug Isenberg, LA 90, is a lawyer in private practice in Atlanta, specializing in Internet law, and he is an assistant professor for the law school of Georgia State University in Atlanta. He has written a book about Internet law.

Douglas Wigdor, LA 90, along with Kristin Gilly and Kenneth P. Thompson, opened the law firm Thompson, Wigdor & Gilly in New York City. Formerly, they were associates in the New York office of law firm Morgan, Lewis & Bockius.

Shepherd Abrams, MD 91, HS 95, has joined South County Radiologists, the group that staffs the radiology department at St. Anthony’s Medical Center, St. Louis. His areas of expertise include ultrasound, CT, MRI, nuclear medicine, and mammography/breast procedures. He and his wife, Tova, reside in University City, Mo., with their two children.

Catherine (Schorr) Ivey, GB 91, and her husband, John, are the parents of Cooper, born on Dec. 26, 2002. He joins older sister, Jessica, 3. The family resides in Henderson, Nev.

Paul Kerner, LA 91, and his wife, Nicole, announce the birth of Adrianna Elizabeth, on April 15, 2003. The family was set to relocate in August 2003 to Albany, N.Y., where Paul would begin a practice in orthopedic surgery. Nicole would begin a practice in obstetrics and gynecology. E-mail: npkerner<email.com.

Jeff Meltzer, LA 91, and his wife, Ashley, announce the birth of their first child, Samuel Ian, on March 24, 2003. Jeff is an attorney at Hahn & Hessen in New York City. The family resides in Hoboken, N.J.

Melissa (Javer) Mendel, BU 91, and Daniel Mendel, LA 91, announce the birth of their son,四, on Feb. 27, 2003. He joins his brother, Jacob, 3, and the family now resides in Upper Saddle River, N.J. Both Melissa and Daniel work in Manhattan.


Andrew (Sklower) Puskin, LA 91, and her husband, Gregory, announce the birth of Abigail Esther on Jan. 28, 2003.

Gabrielle Illyse Reiffel, FA 91, and Julian Michael Wise were married March 8, 2003, in White Plains, N.Y. The couple resides in New York City, where Gabrielle is a photo editor at Vanity Fair. Julian is an associate with the law firm Schlute Roth & Zabel.

Mark Shapiro, LA 91 (English literature), formerly chairman and CEO of Glencoe Publishers in St. Louis—based Momentum North America, a sales promotion agency that was part of McCann-Erickson WorldGroup, plans to build a new St. Louis—based agency modeled after Louis London Inc., Momentum’s predecessor.

Tina (Mackey) Shodeen, GB 91, and her husband, Mark, announce the birth of Claire Marie on July 28, 2002. The family resides in Dallas.

Kathy Surratt-States, LW 91, recently became a U.S. Bankruptcy Court judge. Previously, she practiced in the law firm Husch & Eppenberger in St. Louis.

Robert Tobis, BU 91, has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Columbus (Ohio) City Attorney’s Office for seven years. He and his wife, Melanie, also an assistant city prosecutor, were married on Dec. 31, 2001, in Toronto. They have a 1-month-old daughter, Sophia Ilana Rae Tobis.

Rosalie Hannah Tombs, GR 91, GB 94, was invested as a cantor by Hebrew Union College—Jewish Institute of Religion in New York City on May 4, 2003. Tombs, a native of Kansas City, Mo., earned a Master of Arts degree in voice and a Master of Arts degree in organizational psychology from Washington University.

Erica E. Bruce, GB 91, has moved her practice to the Dallas law firm Glast, Phillips & Murray. E-mail: ebruce@gpm-law.com.

Julie L. Freirichs, PT 92, and her husband, Clint Freirichs, EN 93, SI 93, announce the birth of Lela Paulina on Oct. 24, 2002. Julie works part time for ProCare3 in Omaha, Neb.


Sobia Kirmioni-Moe, LA 92, was set to begin study in August 2003 at the Medical College of the Health Sciences Center at Texas A&M University’s location in College Station, Texas.

Lawrence L. Pratt, LW 92, has joined the St. Louis office of law firm Evans & Dixon as an associate in Civil Litigation Practice.

Anne Stellos-Wills, LA 92, and Alex Stellos-Wills, FA 92, announce the birth of Andrew Julius Michael on Feb. 14, 2003, in Starkville, Miss. Anne, a speech-language pathologist, teaches pre-school-age children with language and developmental delays. Alex, a painter, teaches in the art department at Mississippi State University in Starkville.

E-mail: anneswills@yahoo.com.

Jeffrey LeLorier, BU 91, and his wife, Paul LeLorier, announce the birth of Daniel Robert on Jan. 20, 2003. He joins his brother,
Planting Seeds for Social Change

When Orli Cotel arrived in New Orleans in August 2002, she knew she had to move quickly. Organizing petition drives, writing press releases, finding volunteers to staff phone banks, and creating a coalition of civic organizations were all on her "to-do" list—and all had to be completed before the city board's vote, which was just six weeks away.

So far, Cotel's story may sound typical of any civic organizer. What made Cotel unique was her cause: not taxes, Iraq, education, nor any of the other typical dinner-table issues—but water. At the time, New Orleans was considering privatizing its water and sewer systems, a move that Cotel and her fellow activists opposed.

"The two largest water companies in the world, Suez and Vivendi, were trying to take control of and privatize the entire New Orleans municipal water system—and the companies had this horrendous track record, including a history of dumping raw sewage into the Mississippi River," says Cotel. "On top of that was the issue that water should be a human right. It's a resource that we all depend on, and it shouldn't be an entity that companies are buying and selling and trading for a profit."


"After we had won the campaign, we set up community volunteers to keep working on the issue and to work to fix the water system without privatizing it. We kind of organized ourselves out of the picture, so then we moved on."

Cotel's successful New Orleans campaign was made possible through a year-long fellowship with Green Corps, a Boston-based environmental leadership training center. As with all Green Corps fellows, including former fellow Phil Radford, A.B. '89, Cotel began the program by spending a month in Boston, learning the fundamentals of grassroots organizing. Three days before the month was up, she received the call to go to New Orleans.

"I think of us as kind of the James Bond of the environmental movement," she says. "They call you up and say, 'You are needed here tomorrow—go. And you go, with very few resources.' In all, Cotel went through this process four times, as she later organized projects in California, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

Cotel traces her interest in Green Corps to an experience she had while an undergrad at the University of Missouri in Columbia. While she was a Danforth Scholarship recipient in recognition of her leadership in community service, she recalls her frustration while working on the Hispanic Youth Mentoring Program—an outreach program of the Spanish department that she co-founded—upon hearing that the students she was tutoring had formed a gang.

"I was talking with a friend of mine, who was working with Green Corps at the time, about my frustrations," says Cotel, "and she cut me off and said, 'It sounds as if you feel frustrated because you are working so hard to build a really good staircase for these kids, but there is no second floor.' And I said, 'Yeah, that is exactly what I feel like.' Then she said, 'Well, my job is all about creating that second floor.'"

As she looks to the future, Cotel says that she wants to continue being an advocate for social change—and to continue empowering others to do so as well. "One of the great things I learned in the last year is that there are a lot of people who want to make a difference, but they just don't know how to do that. Green Corps gives you all the skills that you need to make that difference and to help others do so as well."

—Jonathan Greenberger, Arts & Sciences Class of '05
and Andrew Steven Komaroff were both in New York, SI. John's mercy Medical Center, COO of Lehman Brothers' Alternative-coverage and bad-faith litigation. Jodi is the regional criminal enforcement counsel for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and a special assistant U.S. attorney prosecuting federal environmental crimes. E-mail: jnemchick@tulane.edu.

Jeff McMichael, GB 93, was promoted to regional sales manager for Scotsman Ice Systems, a manufacturer/retailer of commercial ice machines that is based in Vermont Hills, III. He resides in Evanston, Ill. Stephanie Petersen, HS 93, competed in the recent USA Women's Marathon Championship in Portland, Ore. She resides in downtown SI. Louis, E-mail: stephanie.petersen@charter.net.

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His works explore power and performance anxiety in relation to a consumer-driven culture.

Ken Ohlemeyer, UC 95, a board member of the Advertising Club of Greater St. Louis, was director of client services at Forward Research, recently had an essay on the history of advertising published in *The Advertising Age Encyclopedia of Advertising*.

Deena Samberg-Shesky, LA 95, and her husband, Doug Shesky, EN 05, announce the birth of their first child, Alexander Davis, on May 22, 2003. The family resides in Atlanta, Ga.

*Marisa Feder*, LA 96, and Seth Marcus were married on Dec. 14, 2002, in Potomac, Md. The wedding party and guests included many University alumni. Marisa is the senior benefits administrator for Manugistics, and Seth is an analyst for the federal government. The couple resides in Rockville, Md.

*Julie Glaszeck*, BU 96, recently left the accounting firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers to become the senior accreditation manager at the National Association of Insurance Commissioners. She resides in Kansas City, Mo. E-mail: jglaszeck@naic.org.

*Mary Jo Gorman*, GB 96, has been promoted to chief medical officer for the McKesson Corporation. Hospitalists are acute-care physicians who provide care for hospitalized patients. Gorman will work with the company's more than 1,500 hospitalists in helping them implement programs and strategies that provide more effective in-patient care.


*Sarah M. Purcell*, PT 96, has moved to the Boston area to work as a senior therapist in the pulmonary rehabilitation unit of Youville Rehabilitation Institute in Cambridge, Mass. The couple resides in Hastings, Mich., with their cat, Dini. E-mail: mberry-sanders@yahoo.com.

*Mark Vellice*, MD 95, GM 95, a founding scientist of Cellular Genomics, has been promoted to the firm's newly created position of vice president of research and product development. As a board-certified clinical pathologist with expertise in the laboratory diagnosis of autoimmune and inflammatory diseases, hematological disorders, and dermatologic disease, he plays a leading role in the design and implementation of the firm's scientific strategy for drug discovery and development. He earned an M.D. with honors and a Ph.D. in the neurosciences through the University's Medical Scientist Training Program.

*Katherine (Pipher) White*, FA 95, and her husband, John, relocated to Fort Myers, Fla. They are expecting their first child in fall 2003.

*Stacey Krueger Barton*, BW 96, and her husband, F. Damon Barton, announce the birth of their first child, Alexander Davis, on July 31, 2002. Stacey is a clinical social worker with Bethesda Hospice Care in St. Louis. E-mail: barton_stacey@yahoo.com.

*Michael Behrens*, EN 96, recently joined the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality as an environmental engineer and received his professional engineering license from the state. E-mail: michael.behrens@ ndeq.state.ne.us.

*Martha L. Cronin*, LA 97, is pursuing a master's degree to become a physician assistant.

*Karen Edwards*, LA 97, and Todd Creelman were married on Nov. 23, 2002, in Chicago. The couple resides in suburban Chicago, where Karen is pursuing a Master in Teaching degree at National-Louis University and Todd is a corporate account manager for CDW Computer Centers.

*Martin J. Lyons*, GB 97, has been named vice president of St. Louis–based Ameren Corporation. He and his wife, Leslie, reside in University City, Mo., with their two children, Alison and Trey.

*Jodi Ann Seawald*, LA 97, was ordained as a rabbi in May 2003 at the Hebrew Union College–Jewish Institute of Religion.

*Patrick I. Chavez*, LW 98, has moved from the law firm Moser and Associates to Williamson & Sanders. He continues to practice primarily in the area of medical malpractice defense.


*Adam Meister*, BU 98, is leading a collective of would-be homeowners committed to using great equity to rejuvenate Baltimore neighborhoods. Dozens of individuals, most of whom are young and inexperienced, are working to make his "Buy-Back" idea a reality. Web site: techbalt.com.

*Kevin Packman*, LW 98, and Stacey Cohen were married on May 10, 2003.

*Mary Munguia Wellman*, SW 98, was accepted into the doctoral program of the University of New Mexico's Department of American Studies, which began in fall 2003.

*Lori Bigham*, OT 99, and Jeff Dieckhoff were married on March 1, 2003, in Liberty, Mo. She is a pediatric home health occupational therapist with Collier Therapy Consultants in Independence, Mo.

*Marina Myrandelle Damien*, LA 99, a second-year medical student at Meharry Medical College in Nashville, was awarded the 2003 American Academy of Neurology Foundation Aventis Minority Scholarship.

*Arsalan Iftekhar*, LA 99, LW 03, has moved to Washington, D.C., where he is the lead lawyer for the nation's largest Muslim advocacy group. Ever since the September 11 terrorist attacks, he has been the media's "go-to-guy" for the American-Muslim perspective. He has appeared on national newscasts and has written for various newspapers nationwide.

*Shannon Beth Lyons*, LA 99, was elected provost of the American University of the Arts in Philadelphia, where she also serves as vice president of the American University of the Arts Foundation. Previously, she was the Delta Beta Chapter council adviser at Duke University in Durham, N.C. In her new position, she will work with collegiate chapters of the fraternity in North Carolina and their alumni advisory and house boards. She also will serve on the fraternity's Associate Council and as planner for the biennial national convention.

*David Z. Pinsky*, LA 99, is a third-year student at New York University School of Law.

*Sara Ravi*, LA 99, and Raja Kudchadkar were married July 20, 2002, in Champaign, Ill., with many University alumni in attendance. Ravi graduated from the University of Chicago with a law degree in June 2002 and is serving her residency in pediatrics at Johns Hopkins Hospital and Health Systems in Baltimore. Kudchadkar is a law graduate of American University in Washington, D.C. The couple resides in the Baltimore-Washington, D.C., area.

*Jennifer Seidman*, LA 99, OT 01, and *Rebecca Shagley*, LW 01, were married March 29, 2003, in Blue Bell, Pa. The wedding party and guests included many University alumni. The couple now resides in Waltham, Mass. Jennifer, an occupational therapist for C.A.S.E. Collaborative, works with children with special needs, and Jonathan Kudchadkar is an assistant attorney for Middlesex County, Mass.

*Sara Velas*, FA 99, has received a Charlie Award in visual arts from the Hollywood Arts Council for promoting, nurturing, and supporting the arts in Hollywood, Calif. The award recognizes her establishment and maintenance of the Velskavus Panorama Exhibition, a 360-degree landscape painting, one of Hollywood's newest attractions. E-mail: panoramainhollywood.org.

Kathleen Finneran, LA 00, has been awarded a 2003 Guggenheim Fellowship. A resident of University City, Mo., she was one of 184 artists, writers, scholars, and scientists to receive fellowship grants from the Guggenheim Foundation this year. This is Finneran's first book, *The Tender Land: A Family Love Story*, received the prestigious Whiting Writers Award.

*Leslie Grantham*, LA 00, graduated from Vanderbilt University in Nashville with a Master of Education degree in May 2003. She now works as a reading specialist for
a nonprofit organization benefitting an inner-city community in Nashville.

Alison Kirchner, LA 00, graduated magna cum laude and Order of the Coif from Tulane University's law school in New Orleans, where she served as managing editor of the Tulane Law Review. After studying for the bar exam in summer 2003, she moved to Maryland to clerk for a federal judge. E-mail: alkirchner@tulane-alumni.net.

Douglas Prindle, EN 00, received a Professional Engineer's license in California in February 2003. He earned the license by completing two years of work experience and by passing a rigorous 13-hour exam. He resides in Bellevue, Wash., and works for JKR Engineering, a small engineering company in Lynnwood, Wash. He was set to enter the Master's Program for Structural Engineering at the University of Washington in fall 2003. E-mail: prindledj@hotmail.com.

Danielle Rosten, LA 00, and Jennifer Osborne, FA 01, are married on July 6, 2002. The wedding party and guests included many University alumni. In May 2003, Danielle graduated from the University of Illinois at Chicago with a master's degree in public health and Luke graduated from Northwestern University School of Law in Evanston, Ill.

Molly Marie Williams, AR 00, and Shawn Kim Leppo, were married March 15, 2003, in Saxton, Pa. The couple resides in Richmond, Va., where Leppo is a patent attorney. In May 2003, Williams received a law degree from the University of Missouri-Columbia and Luke graduated from Northwestern University School of Law in Evanston, Ill.

Charles "Chrisy" Gephhardt, SW 01, who works with female survivors of trauma and abuse at a mental health agency in Washington, D.C., is, as a laborer, seeking backing for his father, Rep. Dick Gephhardt, from the nation's gay community as he campaigns for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Suzanne Gregory, GR 01, an 8th-grade science teacher at Nor­mandy Middle School in Normandy, Mo., a suburb of St. Louis, received the 2003 St. Louis Science Center/ Carl Zeiss Foundation-Jean J. Price Prize for Excellence in Teaching Science and Mathematics. One of five teachers to receive this year's award, Gregory has been an educator for 33 years. Winners were given cash prizes, and their schools receive funds for a field trip to the St. Louis Science Center.

Angie Halim, LA 01, is a member of the University's Baudell School of Law National Trial Team, which recently defended its Region III championship title, which it has

held for a record 15 consecutive years.

Ira L. Herzberg, BU 01, has been named Internet sales manager for Marooone Dodge of Pembroke Pines, Fla. Formerly, he was a sales consultant with the company, a subsidiary of AutoNation, for whom Herzberg previously completed a summer corporate internship.

Jayson A. Johnson, LA 01, graduated with distinction from American University in Washington, D.C., in May 2003, with a Master of Arts in Dance degree and a Graduate Certificate in Arts Management. Johnson recently completed his second season as assistant to the executive and artistic directors of the Washington Ballet.

Benjamin Lowy, FA 01, a photojournalist embedded with the 1st Brigade of the Army's 101st Airborne, was at the center of some of the most notable action in Iraq, including the clearing of Najaf, the taking of Saddam Airport, and the looting of Baghdad. Previously, he covered the Washington, D.C., sniper case and the conflict in Israel. Lowy is employed by Mississippi State University's research and curriculum unit and is doing free-lance graphic design work for small marketing agencies and state agencies.

Lauren DeLoach, FA 02, was among 15 women on NBC's reality-show dating for Love or Money. All were competing for the hand of Dallas lawyer Rob Campos and, with it, the option to choose him or $1 million. Afterward, DeLoach, who made it to the final four, said, "I'm ready to get back to real life." Emily Fredrix, LA 02, recently was transferred to The Associated Press (AP) bureau in Topeka, Kan., where she reported on the 2003 session of the Kansas Legislature. In August 2002 she began reporting for AP's St. Louis bureau. Immediately prior, she was a summer intern at the University, working in St. Louis and in Northam, Indiana, during coverage of the first successful solo balloon voyage around the world—completed by University trustee Steve Rossett.

Sharon Ganger, GB 02, chosen for the Teach For America Program, was assigned to teach at Bunche Middle School in St. Louis. The program encourages college graduates to teach for several years in urban or rural schools to help the schools close the achievement gap.

Jon Keyes, GB 02, has been named property application manager at Government e-Management Solutions, a provider of software to governments nationwide to help them manage finances, human resources, and property.

Jenal Swoboda, LA 02, the editor/founder of What's Up Magazine, which benefits homeless people in St. Louis, organizes many fundraisers to support the enterprise. In April 2003, she organized one at the former Arcade Lanes to benefit homeless persons in St. Louis and the 100,000 homeless in Missouri.

Genny Watkins, GB 02, has joined Logos School in St. Louis as the vice president of institutional advancement. The school provides a unique educational setting for at-risk students in grades 7-12 whose academic, emotional, and social needs have not been met in traditional school settings.

Jessica Nicole Henderson, MD 03, GM 03, and Rodney Jerome Boyd were married on April 19, 2003, in Purcellville, Va. Henderson was set to become a resident in pediatrics at St. Louis Children's Hospital in June 2003. Boyd, a governmental affairs consultant and registered lobbyist in St. Louis, received a law degree from the University of Missouri-Columbia.

In Memoriam

1920s

Francis (Fendler) Schiele, LA22, 7/03
Lucia (Kline) Care, BU23, 7/03
Anita A. Cines, LA23, 7/03
Don S. O'Brien, GM24, 7/03
D. D. Lacey Jr., EN25, 7/03
Grace M. Cronan, LA26, 7/03
Emily T. Haines, GR27, 5/03
Donna A. Phelan, GR28, 5/03

1930s

Jeanette B. (Marschel) Hess, SW32, 7/03
Mane Jane (Richards) Moise, LA32, 5/03
Lucille Fitters Pottersiskie, LA32, 5/03
Myron H. B10tkey, EN33, S147; 1/03
Estelle E. Brown, SW36, 7/03
Virginia E. (Capps) Mooney, LA35, 7/03
William A. Stolar, LW35, 5/03
Mary Alice Wilson, LA35, 5/03
Estelle E. Brown, SW36, 7/03
Bertha (Benage) Cothran, NU36; 7/03
Kathryn D. Lind, GR39; 5/03
William T. Brooding, LA38, LW38; 5/03
Norma M. (Dreike) Crockett, UC38, 5/03
Harry C. Deckert, LW38, 6/03
Betty Jean Hausner, LA38, 5/03
Alexander A. Mueller, MD38, 3/03
Melvin S. Shaner, EN38, 7/02

Louis J. Des Portois III, EN39; 5/03
Paul H. Kinse1, GR39; 10/02
Kathryn D. Lind, GR39; 5/03
Alton H. Stein, BU39; 6/03
Louis M. Weltman, BU39; 1/03

1940s

Paul E. Guttmann, Jr., EN40; 7/03
Anna W. (Stein) Trestik, LA40; 7/03
Ruth Ida (Meyer) Fariss, UC41; 6/03
Ruth Lee (Melick) Hartwein, LA41; 5/03
Sharon L. (Duell) Willard, LA42, 5/03

1950s

Martha E. Fink Low, LA41; 1/03
Charlotte (Kahn) Schwarzenberger, SW41, 6/03
Ray W. Cox, UC42; 7/03
Augustus D. Daily, Jr., LA42, GR51; 4/03
Emra E. (Slempeller) Bickel, UC42; 5/03
Susan (Wolfort) Ettman, LA42, 2/03
John M. Slaughtet, MD42; 8/02
James H. Cravens, MD43; 1/03
Butte Gutekunst, MD43, 4/03
Jean F. Malone, EN43; 5/03
Donald Miller, EN43, SI47; 1/03
Helen Hart, PT44; 1/03
Elmer M. Kaelge, Jr., BU44; 6/03
Don S. O'Brien, DE44; 7/03
John T. Akin, Jr., HS45; 7/03
George Comer Bates, MD45; 6/03
John J. Finan, LA45, GR47; 1/03
Emra E. (Maurer) Freeborg, UC45, GR48; 1/03
Leslie E. Fortnoy, BU45; 6/03
Aldolphine Quint (Holpin) Seelig, LA45; 1/03
Nannette A. (Neuwoehler) Anthony, LA46; 6/03
Francis J. Bruno, BU46; 5/03
Lauretta F. (Niekamp) Rodgers, LA46; 6/03
Harold R. Strauss, EN46; 2/03
John T.P. Weber, BU46; 7/02
Lettie L. (Reddish) Allen, LA47; 7/03
Helen Oliver (Hook) Hume, GR47; 5/03
Hugh A. Kneedler, IA47; 7/03
Raymond L. Suggs, LA47; 1/03
Clayton L. Akin, LA48; 4/03
Rosemary (Binzel) Bakersmith, BU48, LA48; 6/03
Sidney Fadern, LA48; 5/03
Warren J. Kraus, LA48, LW51; 5/03
Bernice R. Pruitt, UC48; 5/03
Joseph T. Roach, Jr., LA48; 7/03
Jack Zimmerman, LA48; 7/03
Anna Melinda (Narveson) Agresta, NU49; 7/03
Edward C. Gordon, AR49; 7/03
Joseph N. Jaeger, MD49; 5/03
Jerome J. Kleinman, FA49; 5/03
Paul F. Mulcahy, BU49; 1/03
William L. Pemberton, EN49; 6/03
Robert G. Petrovich, DE49; 4/03
Alan C. Reynolds, AR49; 12/02
Ezbe K. Schweitzer, GR49; 4/03
Charles E. Taber, LA49; 6/03
Jack L. Weinroth, BU49, GR65; 7/03

1950s
Alice Ruth McCoy, AR50; 1/03
Robert Baskowitz, Jr., LA51; 7/03
Ernest H. Bergmann, UC51; 6/03
Mary E. (Hinderleider) Mayer, LA51; 6/03
Edward J. Powers, Jr., BU51; 1/03
Ralph Sherman, SW51; 1/03
Donald E. Wilson, Jr., AR53; 7/03
Constance Anne “Jill” (Grier) Belzer, FAS2; 1/03
Stuart A. Davis, LA52; 6/03
Edwin G. Dooley, DE52; 4/03
J. Alan Hoeffler, ENS2; 6/03
George H. Klinkerfuss, I.A52, MDS6; 4/03
Gloria Knewitz, NUS2; 12/02
Russell N. Lynch, ENS2; 6/03
Patricia Chu Ing, SW53; 4/03
Merlin J. Kilbrury, Jr., HS53; 1/03
Janiee (Krowes) Selby, NUS3; 10/02
Janiece (Krowes) Selby, NUS3; 10/02
Grace E. (Mitchell) Bates, UCS4; 4/03
Laurence Anderson, UC65; 1/03
Louisa G. Arnold, GN63; 4/03
Jack E. Ball, GR63; 6/03
Stuart A. Davis, LA63; 6/03
Eisenbeis, GB65; 6/03
T. Cooper, Jr., ARS1; 7/03
Ralph Sherman, SWS1; 1/03
Billy D. Matthews, GR61; 1/03
Robert Kenneth H. Tafi, GR62; 6/03
VerneU E. Fuller, LW65; 6/03
Norman C. Strus, jr., EN62; 6/03
Laurence Anderson, UC65; 1/03
Edward M. Powers, Jr., flUS1; 1/03
Ralph Sherman, SWS1; 1/03
Melvin A. Vistine, UC72; 7/03
Ralph Sherman, SWS1; 1/03
Tom J. Johnson, AI60; 2/03
Melvin A. Vistine, UC72; 7/03
Ed J. McDonald, GR60; 6/03
Donald E. Wilson, Jr., AR53; 7/03
William E. Doyle, DE52; 4/03
Janice (Krowes) Selby, NUS3; 10/02
Grace E. (Mitchell) Bates, UCS4; 4/03

1960s
Joan B. (Varner) Conklin, LA60; 5/03
Richard B. Grebe, BU60; 5/03
Ed J. Johnson, AR60; 2/03
Billy D. Matthews, GR61; 1/03
Nina S. Anderson, LA62; 12/02
Lawrence E. Dollinger, UC62, UC85; 7/03
Larry L. Hutson, DE62; 6/03
Norman C. Strus, Jr., ENS2; 6/03
Kenneth H. Taff, GR62; 6/03
Louisa G. Arnold, GN63; 4/03
James "Jimmy" Lambeth, AR64, AL66; 5/03
C.B. Wallace, Jr., MD64; 1/03
Laurence Anderson, UC65; 1/03
David W. Ernst, UC65; 7/03

In Remembrance
Susan Abrams

Susan Abrams, A.B. '76 (English), legendary editor at the University of Chicago Press, who specialized in the history and philosophy of science, died of lung cancer June 29, 2003, in Chicago. She was 57.

Abrams had uncommon vision, devotion, and ability to recognize talent and form lifelong partnerships with authors. At some measure of her success, six books she edited received the History of Science Society's Pfizer Award, the field's highest honor.

A St. Louis native, Abrams graduated from Clayton High School, and she spent the next 11 years attending Washington University and working as a community organizer and activist. She worked for the CV Mosby publishing house in St. Louis before joining the University of Chicago Press in 1979, where she worked until she became ill in spring 2002.

She was also a poet, painter, sculptor, aficionado of Italian opera, collector of 19th-century Chinese ceramics, gardener, cat lover, and mystery-novel addict.

She is survived by a brother.

Shirley J. Althoff

Shirley J. Althoff, A.B. '51, former features editor of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat and a founding member of Washington University's Public Relations Council, died of complications from pneumonia on June 3, 2003, in St. Louis. She was 73.

During college she was a reporter for Student Life, and, in 1953, she joined the Globe-Democrat as a reporter and later became a writer and features editor for the newspaper's Sunday Magazine section.

In 1981, she helped found the University's Public Relations Council, for which she served until her death. She retired from the Globe-Democrat in 1984 and then served as director of public relations for Deaconess Hospital until 1991.

She is survived by a cousin.

Carl L.A. Beckers

Carl L.A. Beckers, B.S.B.A. '28, known as the founding father of the financial analyst profession and a former honorary consul general for Japan in St. Louis, died May 25, 2003. He was 96.

Beckers spent 40 years with St. Louis Union Trust Co., starting as a financial analyst and rising as a vice president with international responsibilities. He co-founded the St. Louis Society of Analysts in 1949, and, in 1962, he helped found the Institute of Chartered Professional Analysts. After leaving the trust company, Beckers joined the financial analyst profession and its natural habitats led him to found the Institute of Chartered Professional Analysts. After leaving the trust company, Beckers co-founded the Institute of Chartered Professional Analysts.

Having an interest in Pacific Rim countries, he made many trips to Japan, and, for 25 years starting in 1968, he served as the honorary consul general for Japan in St. Louis.

For several decades, he also served in leadership roles at Washington University. He was president of the Business School Alumni Association, was head of the University's Alumni Federation, and served three years as a voting member of the Board of Trustees. The Olin School of Business awarded him the Dean's Medal, and the University awarded him a Distinguished Alumni Award.

Beckers and his wife of 56 years, Jean Didier Beckers, promoted croquet and featured it as a stepdaughter, and three grandsons.

Survivors include his wife of 43 years, Jamie M. Monas; two sons; a daughter; three sisters; and seven grandchildren.

Richard Pough

Richard Pough, B.S.M.E. '24, whose commitment to protecting wildlife and its natural habitats led him to become the founding president of the Nature Conservancy, died of brain cancer on June 24, 2003, in Chilmak, Mass. He was 99.

A graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Pough was a mechanical engineer by training and an ornithologist by avocation. After working as an engineer for a few years and then working a decade for the National Audubon Society, he became the first president of the conservancy in 1950.

Over a seven-decade career, he led battles that ranged from opposing the commercial use of wild birds' feathers to sounding early alarms about the dangers of the insecticide DDT. Pough, who grew up in Brooklyn and St. Louis, wrote a very popular series of bird guides for the National Audubon Society.

Survivors include a son, two brothers, and two grandchildren.

William M. Monako

William M. "Bill" Monako, H.S. '62, a pioneer in burn care who helped introduce the first effective topical antibacterial treatment for burns, died of cancer on July 4, 2003, in Kirkwood, Mo. He was 71.

A native of Boston, Monako graduated from the Boston Latin School, where he played fullback on the varsity football team. He then graduated from Harvard University and Tufts Medical School, and he completed his surgical training and residency at Barnes Hospital (now Barnes-Jewish Hospital) in St. Louis, affiliated with Washington University's School of Medicine. He ascended the University's academic ranks until 1966, when he was named chief of surgery at St. John's Mercy Medical Center (now St. John's Mercy Medical Center) in St. Louis. In 1967, Monako established a burn unit that soon became nationally recognized. He returned to the University's School of Medicine in 1979 as professor of surgery and director of the Barnes Hospital Burn Center, and he retired in 1996 as professor of surgery emeritus.

Monako chaired the Medical Advisory Board of Shriner's Hospitals for Children, and he was a founder and then president of the American Burn Association.

Until his illness, he served on the admissions committee at the School of Medicine and continued to volunteer services at St. John's Connect Care (formerly St. John's Regional Medical Center).

Survivors include his wife of 43 years, Jamie M. Monako; two sons; a daughter; three sisters; and seven grandchildren. 
Jeff Pike wants to ensure that students in the School of Art absorb all the basics of a traditional studio art education, and benefit from all the skills, knowledge, and experience of its nationally renowned faculty.

He also wants to ensure that students are exposed to everything else that Washington University has to offer. Doing both means integrating a rigorous art curriculum with 21st-century technology. It also means finding new and creative ways to integrate the School of Art into the broader academic community.

One avenue toward this goal is the promotion of combined studies opportunities. In only five years, the number of students from the University's other undergraduate schools who are working on minors in art has grown from 23 to more than 150. Likewise, nearly one-third of undergraduate art students are now pursuing minors, second majors, or second degrees in other schools.

“Our combined studies program is nationally distinctive and a primary reason why undergraduate students choose to enroll here,” Pike says. “We’ve tried to take advantage of our unique position as a freestanding art school within a major research university and the wealth of in-depth academic programming that provides.”

“Way back when Jeff was associate dean, he helped get the double-major/double-degree programs worked out across the University so there would be a mechanism in place for students to pursue combined studies,” says Associate Dean Sarah Spurr. “That’s been a tremendous asset to the art school. We’ve been able to recruit really remarkable students because we’re one of the only places in the country where you can get a professional art degree along with a second major or a second degree in another discipline.”

Also, the School of Art under Pike’s leadership has taken the initiative to establish programmatic and curricular relationships with other parts of the University. “We’re developing a joint major with computer science, we have a strong relationship with the business school, and we are developing our study abroad program in collaboration with architecture and art history,” adds Spurr.

This collaborative spirit is embodied in the Sam Fox Arts Center. The center’s five units—the School of Art, the School of Architecture, the Department of Art History and Archaeology in Arts & Sciences, the Art and Architecture
The Sam Fox Arts Center is focused on the arts, but in a sense will resonate throughout the University," Pike says. "The idea is to create a place where students in, say, engineering or medical imaging can have a conversation with architects and graphic designers. Right now, for example, we're developing a basic platform to support the use of digital images in teaching and research—a platform we expect to share and maintain with the School of Medicine, the College of Arts & Sciences, and University Libraries."

A n award-winning illustrator, Pike began and directed the School's illustration program and later, as associate dean, was responsible for the undergraduate program. As dean and a member of the Sam Fox Arts Center's Executive Committee, Pike has directly overseen plans for the renovation of Bixby Hall and the development of the new School of Art building. He's had input into the new Museum Building, the renovation of Steinberg Hall, and programmatic studies, as well.

"The Sam Fox Arts Center represents a new, cross-disciplinary approach to the study of the visual arts," says Mark S. Well, the E. Desmond Lee Professor for Collaboration in the Arts and director of the Sam Fox Arts Center and the Gallery of Art. "Dean Pike has been deeply involved in realizing the goals of the center and fostering a greater sense of community and collaboration within the School of Art."

One of Pike's most important goals is to improve the graduate program, which, he says, "must reflect an increasingly complex and multimedia visual landscape." He hopes that, by offering more interdisciplinary structures, the program will better prepare students for the varied professional experiences awaiting them outside the classroom.

"Our students have an important advantage," Pike says. "In addition to strong studio skills, creative problem-solving abilities, and a digital facility that enriches both, they also have high-quality academic training. They can make things, but they can also think analytically, write well, and stand up and present their work. This combination gives them incredible flexibility, and allows them to take advantage of a wide range of opportunities."

F or the School of Art, the prospects are exciting. The School currently has three off-campus studio facilities. Faculty and students who work in the studios spend most of their academic hours away from the Hilltop Campus. Sheer distance makes collaboration among disciplines difficult. With most graduate students working off-campus, integrating the graduate program into the School has been particularly challenging. Combining these facilities within the Sam Fox Arts Center will change this dynamic.

"Collaboration requires self-knowledge," Pike says. "Unifying undergraduate and graduate students and faculty from all areas into a single 'arts campus' will literally transform the School. It will reinforce both our distinctive identity within the University and our identity as a full, committed partner in the Sam Fox Arts Center."

"From a strategic viewpoint, I always want to make sure that the School's initiatives are designed to better integrate the visual arts into the intellectual life of the University, to strengthen our ties with the Sam Fox Arts Center and the professional community, and to distinguish us from the competition."
A Place in the Sun  The architecture and civil engineering classes of 1908 presented the University with the ornamental sundial atop Cupples l. The motto on the dial reads as follows: "I AM A SHADOW, SO ART THOU. I MARK TIME – DOST THOU?"